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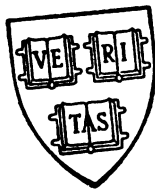
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Guide to Laurel Hill Cemetery,
near Philadelphia

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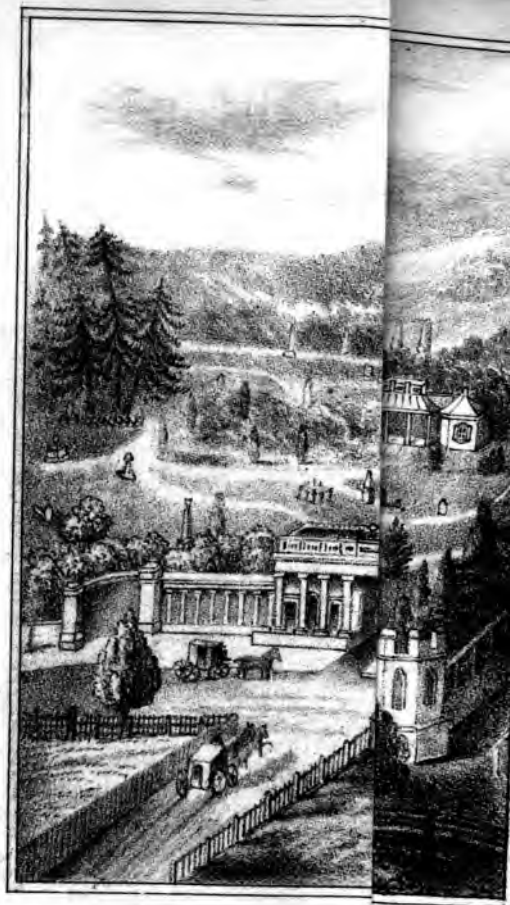
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GUIDE

TO

LAUREL HILL CEMETERY,

NEAR

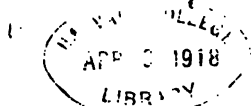
PHILADELPHIA.

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS.

"Then shall the Dust return to the earth as it was;
and the Spirit shall return unto God who gave it."—
EccL. xii. 7.

PHILADELPHIA:
FOR SALE AT THE CEMETERY,
AND BY THE TREASURER.
1847.

US 16907. 17.5



Prof. J. S. Pray
Cambridge

C. SHERMAN, PRINTER,
19 St. James Street.

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PRELIMINARY CHAPTER.

VISITER'S GUIDE TO LAUREL HILL.

' My hours are like the ears of the latter harvest, and your days : yet in the spring ; and yet you may be gathered into the garner mortality before me, for the sickle of death cuts down the green oft as the ripe, and there is a colour in your cheek, that like the d of the rose serveth oft to hide the worm of corruption. Where- e, labour as one who knoweth not when his Master calleth. And it be my lot to return to this village after ye are gane hame to ur ain place, these auld withered hands will frame a stane of morial, that your name may not perish from among the people."

SPEECH OF OLD MORTALITY—SEE INTRODUCTORY CHAPTER.

DIRECTIONS TO VISITERS.

VISITERS on foot will enter the Cemetery by the North dge, ascending the steps from the turnpike road, a few t north of the main carriage-way. On rising the first side flight, immediately opposite the centre of the en- nce, they will find Thom's statues of *Old Mortality*, s *Pony*, and of *Sir Walter Scott*, grouped under an or- mental temple : for a description of which, and a his- ry of the religious itinerant, see a future page.

Old Mortality is looking up from his work, conversing with Sir Walter. The artist has most successfully embodied in stone, the following description of the group which is found in Scott's "Old Mortality."

"An old man was seated upon the monument of the slaughtered Presbyterians, and busily employed in deepening, with his chisel, the letters of the inscription, which announcing, in scriptural language the promised blessing of futurity to be the lot of the slain, anathematized the murderers with corresponding violence. A blue bonnet of unusual dimensions covered the gray hairs of the pious workman. His dress was a large old-fashioned coat of the coarse cloth called *boddin-gray*, usually worn by the elder peasants, with waistcoat and breeches of the same, and the whole suit, though still in decent repair, had obviously seen a train of long service. Strong clouted shoes studded with hob-nails, and *gramoches* or *leggings*, made of thick black cloth, completed his equipment. Beside him fed among the graves a pony, the companion of his journey, whose extreme whiteness, as well as its projecting bones and hollow eyes, indicated its antiquity. He was harnessed in the most simple manner, with a pair of branks or bridle, a hair tether or halter, and a *sunk*, or cushion of straw, instead of bridle and saddle. A canvas pouch hung round the neck of the animal, for the purpose, probably, of containing the rider's tools, and anything else he might have occasion to carry with him. Although I had never seen the old man before, yet, from the singularity of his employment, and the style of his equi-

page, I had no difficulty in recognising a religious itinerant whom I had often heard talked of, and who was known in various parts of Scotland by the title of Old Mortality."

After contemplating this effort of an uneducated sculptor, the visiter may turn to the right—view the Godfrey Monument, and the St. John's Lutheran Church ground, in the northeast corner of the Cemetery. From thence visit the Gothic Chapel, and its decorative window of coloured glass; after this, passing in front of the cottage, and keeping it on his left hand, he will approach towards the River Schuylkill, visiting on his way the classical tomb of COMMODORE ISAAC HULL, after the model of that of the Scipios, surmounted by an American Eagle. This vicinity having been laid out uniformly in large lots, and tastefully planted, has become very attractive.

Descending a steep declivity, immediately beside the north boundary fence, persons of taste cannot but be gratified with the rural character of the picturesque scene; fine old trees of beech, oak, &c., cast a solemn shade, while the river meanders in peaceful quiet below.

Pursuing the walk southwardly, pass a tomb in the rock, and pause at the Obelisk erected over the remains of the venerable CHARLES THOMSON, "long the confidential secretary of the Continental Congress."

Skirting the rocks which will next be encountered, see a Stone Cross, partially covered with vines, on a point of rock. Here the upward view obtained by descending the

left-hand path to the water's edge, will amply reward the spectator.

This Cross was erected by a devoted admirer of these scenes. It is made of the composition known as "artificial Portland stone." The base contains the following inscription :

Stranger! whose steps have reach'd this solitude,
Know that this lovely spot was dear to one
Who here has heard delighted
The rustling of these woods, that now perchance
Melodious to the gale of summer move ;
* * * * 'Till all around
Had fill'd his senses with tranquillity,
And ever soothed in spirit he return'd
A happier, better man. Stranger! perchance
Therefore the stream more lovely to thine eye
Will glide along, and to the summer gale
The woods wave more melodious. Cleanse thou then
The weeds and mosses from this letter'd stone.

After leaving the Cross, the visiter may ascend to the upland by the steps of the summer-house, or may pursue the paths of the terraces around the natural amphitheatre south of the Cross, and then visit the various points of view and monuments, as inclination may dictate.

At a few feet from the front of the Mercer Monument which is west of the chapel, by selecting a proper position the best double view of the Schuylkill, exhibiting forcibly its beautiful and characteristic scenery, will be obtained. On the southern side, at the distance of little more than a mile, is the viaduct of the Columbia Railroad ; on the

northwest, is the bridge of the Reading Railroad, while the river itself, on the opposite bank, presents the canal-boat with its quiet and slow movement, or the rapid locomotive with its train.

In the succeeding pages are portrayed a few of the most admired monuments; they will be found successively embellishing the ever-changing landscape, which varies almost with every step.

The Cemetery at Laurel Hill, where nature and art have done so much, possessing such a variety of picturesque beauty, so many fine trees, beautiful flowers, and freshest evergreens, presents a smiling countenance, as well amidst the gloomy winter, as in the sunny days of blooming summer. By many, it is most admired in cloudy weather.* It was to be expected, and has so resulted, that it would be deemed a favourite spot wherein to deposit the mortal remains of beloved relatives, and become likewise a place of frequent visit by the sober-minded part of the public.

* Morning is decidedly the most agreeable time of day to visit Laurel Hill, particularly to the bereaved mourner. It is then comparatively unfrequented.



HISTORY OF LAUREL HILL CEMETERY

CHAPTER I.

**"Ah! sweetly they slumber, nor hope, love, nor fear;
Peace, peace, is the watchword, the only one here."**

HERBERT KNOWLES



**THE mode of appropriating ground for interments or
nally adopted by the inhabitants of Philadelphia, c**

formed to the custom of the age. The town commenced on the margin of the Delaware, and long before it extended to the distance of a single square the want of graveyards was felt. Some were established around churches and meeting-houses; that of Christ Church, on Second Street, was soon found to be inadequate for the congregation, and provision was made by dedicating a quarter of a square *out of town* to this object; the location now in the lower part of the city, was at the corner of Arch, or Mulberry, Street and Fifth. This Cemetery is occupied by great numbers of the dead; among them rest the remains of Dr. Franklin and his wife, and many who were eminent in their generation.

The streets above Second were unpaved; carriages were extremely rare, and to have gone further than Fourth or Fifth Streets would have been almost impracticable in winter and early spring weather. We consequently find several religious societies established their cemeteries within these points, without due consideration for the natural increase of population, or probably not anticipating that in the course of a few years the town would extend from the Delaware to the Schuylkill. The result so little anticipated has come upon us, and the narrow residences of the dead are too often found in an uncomfortable and offensive contiguity to the dwellings of the living. As if this first error had not even yet been visible to the citizens, almost every subsequent attempt to find upon sites for burial has been attended with the same want of foresight; the borders of the city have been

selected, and before the graveyards have been half filled, the surrounding squares have been built up with substantial tenements. They are frequently situated in the most crowded thoroughfares, and in many instances they have become so filled with bodies as to leave little or no unoccupied space for new claimants. In some cases where the ground thus appropriated was around or in the rear of the church, the advance of population westward has induced the removal of the building to a distant point; the repositories for the dead, once consecrated by the tears of the bereaved, and for a while preserved in decent keeping by grateful affection, are thus left to neglect and forgetfulness, and with every prospect of being ultimately disturbed.

Mr. James Ronaldson established a public cemetery, in the year 1827, on a small scale, at his own expense, situated at the corner of Ninth and Shippen Streets. This was also, at the period of its foundation, out of town, but is now in the thickly inhabited portions of Moyamensing; and the ground has been all, or nearly all, sold to individual lot-holders. Mr. Ronaldson undoubtedly prepared the public mind for the innovation on established usages, but the proprietors of LAUREL HILL were the first to encounter the risk and expenditure incident to the establishment of a Cemetery on a scale commensurate with the wants of so large a population, and removed beyond the probable approach of active business, or private dwellings.

Many of our citizens, after visiting Père la Chaise near

Paris, Mount Auburn near Boston, and other rural places devoted to a similar purpose, felt that something was required of the same kind for Philadelphia, whose small burial-grounds were entirely inadequate to the population, and the soil of whose locality is not well adapted to the object in view. No movement, however, was made in the premises, till November, 1835, when a meeting was called of a few gentlemen, who had conferred together on the subject, by Mr. JOHN JAY SMITH, on the evening of the fourteenth of that month.

The meeting resulted in the formation of the present Cemetery Company; the purchase of Laurel Hill grounds, in February, 1836; an Act of Incorporation from the Legislature of Pennsylvania, during the session of 1836-37; and the appointment of the following gentlemen as Managers, viz.:

NATHAN DUNN,*
JOHN JAY SMITH,

BENJAMIN W. RICHARDS,
FREDERICK BROWN.

The grounds were substantially enclosed, a handsome Gothic Chapel, a Roman Doric entrance, with Lodges, were built, and a receiving vault, all constructed under the direction of Mr. JOHN NOTMAN, the Architect of the Company. The whole plot was mathematically surveyed into lots of various dimensions, from eighty square feet to one thousand. This survey has been engraved upon copper, forming a large map.

* Since the death of Mr Dunn, his place has been filled by the appointment of Lloyd P. Smith.

The first interment took place on the 19th of October, 1836, less than a year from the inception of the plan. The name of the individual first laid in this Cemetery, was **MERCY CARLISLE**, a Friend, aged sixty-seven, wife of **ABRAHAM CARLISLE**. She had visited the grounds a few weeks previously, and then in feeble health, expressed her decided wish to be interred under the group of four large pine trees, now enclosed by granite and iron railing, near the centre of the plot.

Laurel Hill is between the Ridge Road turnpike and the Schuylkill River, north of Philadelphia, from which it is distant nearly four miles. It was formerly the country-seat of Joseph Simms, Esq., who, fully appreciating its many and remarkable beauties, had left the river front to the care of nature; it was covered with a fine growth of forest trees, only here and there intersected by paths; the rocks, which are piled in picturesque confusion on some portions near the Schuylkill, were undisturbed. The upland was planted by him with a few fine evergreens, ornamental shrubs, &c., and fruit trees; the former have been carefully fostered, while the latter have given way to a variety of indigenous and foreign trees, of the most rare and beautiful species.*

The project was soon approved, and ample evidence was afforded that the citizens felt the want of a *Rural*

* For a list of the more prominent, and of such as are deemed proper for cemetery planting, see a subsequent page. The Managers have paid especial attention to this department, and design to add other varieties as they can be procured.

Cemetery, where family affection could be gratified by the assurance that the remains of father and child, and wife, could repose side by side, undisturbed by the changing interests of man; where the smitten heart could pour out its grief over the grave of the cherished one, secure from the idle gaze of heartless passers by; where the mourner could rear a flower, consecrate the memory and hope.*

All who viewed the premises thus consecrated to the repose of the dead, felt at once that one of the most beautiful spots, in the vicinity of Philadelphia, had been secured. Every mind capable of appreciating the beautiful must admire its gentle declivities, its expansive lawns, the hill beetling over the picturesque stream, its rugged borders, its flowery dells, its rocky ravines, and its river borders.

The descending ground on the west, affords no sites for vaults and tombs, of which but little advantage has yet been taken by purchasers.

Besides Laurel Hill proper, the Corporation is pro-

* Much has been uttered and written recently, both in Europe and America, on the subject of interment in large cities. The agitation of the question has resulted in a decided opinion against the practice. This topic has occupied the attention of medical men of great eminence; evidence of injury to health has accumulated on every hand, till doubt itself has been obliged to yield. We shall not harrow the feelings of our readers by quoting any of the distressing features of the discussion. Those who would become better informed are referred to Dr. Vail's work on graveyards.

of twelve acres on the opposite side of the Ridge Turnpike, at present occupied by a florist and gardener, who supplies lot-owners with shrubbery, &c., when so requested, and takes care of individual lots for a moderate annual compensation. His green-houses are extensive and well stored.

The advantages possessed by Laurel Hill for a Rural Cemetery consist, in the romantic beauty of its locality, in the peculiar adaptation of its dry soil and undulating surface to the object to which it has been devoted, and to its proper distance from the city, whereby it is never liable to be overrun by pedestrians from her streets; this space too is traversed by a hard turnpike, good at all seasons of the year.

The distance is not found objectionable, and it is believed that but little more time is occupied in going and returning in the case of a funeral, than is commonly employed from one part of the town to another. An hour and a half, or two hours, is found sufficient. There are no more delays, and it is these which occupy much of the time on all such occasions, than at a funeral in the city.

"The Managers, desirous of placing this beautiful Cemetery upon a permanent footing, declined from the beginning to dispose of lots, except to those who desired to possess them as places of sepulture for families, in perpetuity; the design being to secure purchasers of lots this important privilege for their families and descendants; there can consequently be no purchase of lots for the purpose of sale; there can be no re-sale of lots, either public

or private, and no transfers from one to another, without the written consent of the Managers, obtained from them for reasons which they shall sanction.

Each lot-holder pays with the purchase-money a small sum towards a permanent fund to keep the Cemetery in perpetual repair; thus there is no further annual tax to be levied. This fund is already of considerable amount, and insures care and attention in keeping the place in perfect order for the future.

CHAPTER II.

"When Spring with dewy fingers cold,
Returns to deck yon hallowed mould,
She there shall dress a sweeter sod
Than fancy's feet have ever trod."

COLLINS.



THE foregoing brief account of the Cemetery at Laurel Hill, is interesting to the general reader, as it marks the successful attainment of an important object, in the supply of a public want, in ministering to the public taste, and in eliciting and bringing into livelier exercise the most refined and devout feelings of the heart, separating them awhile from the world, and elevating them to those spiritual associations which should ever be connected with death.

The salutary effects of ornate and well-preserved cemeteries, on the moral taste and general sentiments of all classes, is a most valuable result, and seems to have been appreciated in all ages, by all civilized nations. The Etruscans, the Egyptians, the Greeks, the Romans, and in more modern times the Turks, all illustrated not only their skill in the arts, and their intellectual excellence, but also their social affections and refinement, and all the gentler characteristics, by a studied attention to cemeteries for the dead. If the Christian seeks authority more commanding in its influence, he will find it with the patriarchs of Israel, who transmitted to their posterity by example and precept, a spirit of reverence and solicitude for the burial-places of their dead, more enlightened but not less active or pervading. Let us have the "field and the cave which is therein; and all the trees that are in the field," and "that are in the borders round about, to be made sure," for "a possession of a burying-place, (Gen. xxiii.) was the language of the patriarch. At there "Abraham buried Sarah his wife." This touching narrative of the earliest ground ornamented, as from nature's hand, and set apart securely to its sacred purpose is fresh with interest and instruction. It suggests to living the duty of securing a respectful attention to disposal of the remains of their friends; it shows careful solicitude with which the patriarch cherished memory of one with whom he had been so intimately allied in life; and it gives us a model of taste and beauty in the selection of spots designed for permanent burial.

places, which may always be safely imitated. The cave, the rock, the ravine, the verdant field, "and all the trees that are in the field and in the borders round about," mark its wild and rural character, and designate its remoteness from the busy pursuits of daily life.

Such was the cemetery of Abraham, the father of the faithful. There did he bury Sarah his wife, and there, in far remote days, might the venerable patriarch have been seen, bending in cheerful resignation and hope over some memento of his early affection, or occupied in adorning a ground consecrated to him, and to all his people, by the fondest recollections. In promoting taste and order, security and permanency and rural ornament in our graveyards, we do but follow the impulse transmitted from the wisest and most remote antiquity; an impulse improved and refined by its exercise, and rewarded by its good influence on the public mind.

It is, therefore, to be regretted, that every city and town has not its consecrated spot, rural and ornate, secluded and inviting, as a place of resort for the citizen, oppressed with the sorrows, or wearied with the toil of life; and for the stranger sojourning by the way. Such places of resort, serve reverently to honour the dead, perpetuate the memory of their virtues, and confirm a just estimate of their good deeds, whilst they reflect honour on the living, and bear testimony to the cultivation of the best feelings of our nature. The rural and ornate cemetery in the vicinity of the large city or town, is the common ground upon which all parties can meet in forgiveness

and harmony; it is the lap of the common mother who receives at last, in no unkind embrace, all her children however widely sundered in their lives by the jealous controversies of their day. There, if ever on earth, peace terminate the angry and embittered strifes of tranquillity calm the troubled and contending spirits there must the pervading influence of the place, raises the thoughts upwards and beyond, throw the veil of oblivion over acts and deeds of omission or commission which may have chafed the temper, wounded the senses or rudely crushed the affections of the heart. Let no man tread with levity or profaneness the mazes of the cemetery grounds; it is the Christian's commentary on the text and the hopes he holds most sacred. To the cultivated mind it is a volume of the book of nature and of human destiny, which is ever read with interest and profit; to the mass, of whatever grade in life, it is the faithful and true record and memento of their common lot. Let these grounds be reverently encouraged and supported by all our people. To the matchless beauties of nature let us continue to add the skill of the sculptor, the graceful taste of the florist, the chastened design of the architect and let the genius and talents of the land throw the whole their most exalted strains of poetical and religious feeling.

"Why," says Washington Irving, "should we clothe death with unnecessary terrors, and horrors around the tomb of those we love? The tomb should be surrounded by everything that is

tenderness and veneration for the dead, or that might win the living to virtue. It is the place, not of disgust or dismay, but of sorrow and meditation." "Nothing can make amends," says Coleridge, "for the want of the soothing influences of nature, and for the absence of those types of renovation and decay which the fields and woods offer to the notice of the serious and contemplative mind. To feel the full force of this sentiment, let a man only compare in imagination, the unsightly manner in which our monuments are crowded together in the busy, noisy, unclean, and almost grassless churchyards of a large town, with the still seclusion of a cypress-crowned cemetery."



CHAPTER III.

THE MONUMENTS.

"It were not well these hallowed scenes should lack
 Observance due of art's accustomed works,
 And virtue's claim to live for ages hence
 In blest remembrance 'neath the public eye."

MRS. HOFLAND.

GODFREY, THE INVENTOR OF THE QUADRANT.



We give plates of a few of the
 more conspicuous monuments

principally those
 public men; the
 cemetery contain
 great number
 beautiful
 tombs, monuments
 and enclosures

As the
 enters the
 cemetery, on
 to the

will be struck by a modern obelisk, ornament
 and a quadrant. At the foot is an old soap-
 defaced. These memorials mark the grave





MONUMENT TO CAPT^N LAVAN

GODFREY, the inventor of the Quadrant, together with those of his father and mother, whose remains were removed to Laurel Hill from the farm long owned by the family, near Germantown, a few miles from the spot where they now rest. This was done by JOHN F. WATSON, Esq., the Annalist of Philadelphia, in the year 1838. The monument was erected by the Mercantile Library Company and others, on a suggestion to that effect made by Dr. G. EMERSON, while lecturing before the institution. Dr. E. also delivered the oration on the occasion of placing the monument, to a numerous and respectable audience.

The inscription is as follows. On the east side of the base:—"GODFREY. *Palmarum qui meruit ferat.*" On the same side of the pyramid, near the top, a Quadrant is sculptured. On the north side:—"Erected, A. D. 1843, by the Mercantile Library Company of Philadelphia, aided by citizens of Philadelphia and Germantown." On the west side of the base:—"His invention has conferred enduring benefit upon the marine and commerce of the world." Above this inscription, upon the shaft, a ship is carved. On the south:—"THOMAS GODFREY, the Inventor of the Mariner's Quadrant, a citizen of Philadelphia—Born 1704—died 1749."

Godfrey's father having been interred on his farm, the old gravestone seen at the foot of the obelisk, was erected over the grave. In the course of time the new occupants ceased to reverence the graves of the family, and a cart-lane was opened over the spot. It is to a desecrating cart-wheel's knocks that we owe the defacement of the

memorial. Mr. Watson, with the patience of an ass has deciphered the readable part, and supplied the portions thus: the words in brackets were spoil passing wheel:

INSCRIPTION ON THE SOAP-STONE OVER THE REMAINS
GODFREY'S FATHER.

"Here lyeth ye [body of] Joseph, son of [The Frances [Godfrey.] Aged thirty [and two] yeab [out —] months, who [dyed ye] fourteenth day second month [in the] year 1705.

"As by grace
Comes election,
So the end of our hope
Is the resurrection."

The quaint lines on the other side read thus:

Death ends man's worke
And labour here.
The man's blest
Whose labour's just and pure
'Tis vain for man
This life to adore,
For our dear son
Is dead and gone before.
We hope our Saviour
Him hath justified,
Tho' of his being present
We are now deprived.

This would not be a proper place to discuss the merits of Godfrey as an in efforts of his patron, the learned James J





MONUMENT TO GEN^L MERCER.

ful claimant from being deprived of the honour rated to be his due. The whole matter has been stated by Mr. Walsh, in his "Appeal," and by Dr. [unclear] in his Address.

ter in Silliman's Journal, alluding to Godfrey and creation of the monument, remarks, "this emphatically rebukes the folly of interring on farms, which must [unclear] this country, after a few generations, into the [unclear] strangers."

GENERAL HUGH MERCER.



THE Monument to GENERAL HUGH MERCER, near the Chapel, was erected by the St. Andrew's Society. The remains of this distinguished soldier, who was killed at the battle of Prince-

George removed from the original place of sepulture, in Church graveyard, Second Street, Philadelphia, on the 1st of November, 1840, by his countrymen of the [unclear] and Thistle Societies, attended by unusual

pomp and funeral ceremony; all the troops and County, and many companies from n Counties and States, were in attendance. Th taken to the large Presbyterian Church on Square, attended by the First Troop of Ci which took part in the battle of Princeton, documentary testimony of merit is an hon charge from General Mercer himself, in 17 Church, a beautiful and chaste funeral eulogi livered by WILLIAM B. REED, Esq., after whi borne by Commodores Read, Biddle, and Colonel Miller, the cortege slowly moved to attended by thousands of our citizens.

The annexed extract from the oration o claims a place here :

" On the 14th of January, 1777, the remain were brought to this city, and on the next were interred in the graveyard, from which w day removed them.

" There are aged men yet amongst us, s before the brief remnant of this year expires. tion may cease to live, who remember the s that funeral. It was the Nation mourning f child. It was a people in sad amazement th citizen had indeed died for them. And when inhabitants of this city gathered in throngs soldier's mangled corpse to its place of rest, : mitted to the ground with the sacred service them look to the promised day, when the ea

shall give up their dead. The grave thus solemnly closed, has been unsealed affectionately, reverently, piously. But yet upon the solemnities of this day, the reproach of a vain and profane pageant may fasten, if the mouldering remains of the dead can be placed in the midst of the living, without stirring every heart to its very centre.

“The first obsequies, performed by our forefathers more than sixty years ago, over the body of Mercer, with its death-wounds fresh and bloody, taught to a struggling people the lesson of patriotic martyrdom. When we, their children, assemble for these new obsequies, the blood which has poured from those wounds has long since mingled with the earth—the blessings which it earned have been enjoyed by generation after generation, and not vainly will those solemnities pass away if their memory shall lead

‘To confident repose

In God, and reverence for the dust of man!’”

The following inscriptions on the monument tell the story of the services of the deceased, and record the debt thus partially paid by posterity. Principal front, facing the east:—“Dedicated to the memory of **GENERAL HUGH MERCER**, who fell for the sacred cause of human liberty and American independence, in the battle of Princeton. He poured out his blood for a generous principle.” West side: “**GENERAL MERCER**, a physician of Fredericksburg in Virginia, was distinguished for his skill and learning, his gentleness and decision, his refinement and humanity, his

elevated honour, and his devotion to the great cause of civil and religious liberty." North side: "GENERAL MERCER, a native of Scotland, was an Assistant-Surgeon in the battle of Culloden, and the companion of WASHINGTON in the Indian wars of 1775 and 1776. He received a medal from the corporation of Philadelphia, for his courage and conduct in the expedition against the Indian settlement of Kittanning." South side: "The ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY of Philadelphia, offer this humble tribute to the memory of an illustrious brother. When a grateful posterity shall bid the trophied memorial rise to the martyrs who sealed with their blood the charter of an Empire's liberties, there shall not be wanting a monument to him whom WASHINGTON mourned as the worthy and brave MERCER."

On the cornice of this monument is sculptured an American sword and scabbard crossed, and surrounded by radii of glory, the execution of which is much admired. It is from the well-known establishment of John Struthers and Son, of Philadelphia.

OSCAR DOUGLAS.

EAST of the Church, adjoining the carriage-road, rises the elaborate monument to OSCAR DOUGLAS, a Philadelphia Fireman, killed by the falling of a wall while in the discharge of his public duty.



MONUMENT TO OSCAR DOUGLASS.

following is the inscription. On the south side, at the top, encircled within a beautiful wreath: "AS." And below: "OSCAR DOUGLAS, in his twenty-year, fell a sacrifice to his zeal as a fireman, at a conflagration of January 23, 1841, in Market Street, Philadelphia, north side. Dedicated, August 2, in respect to many virtues, by his fellow-members of the Pennsylvania Fire Company."

On the east side is a fine inverted torch, showing that the burning flame is quenched.

On the north is carved, in bold relief, the insignia of a lodge of brothers, to which the deceased belonged—two hands grasping each other in perpetual friendship. Inscription: "LES DOUZE AMIS."* On the west, in the center, is a relief, an inverted cannon. Inscription:—"LIGHT ARTILLERY CORPS OF WASHINGTON GRAYS." These tributes to his excellence, worth, and services, are sentinels to induce us to do well.

CHARLES THOMSON.

At the brow of the hill rises a granite monument, in the form of Cleopatra's Needle, the shaft reduced from its original height of sixty-four feet to sixteen, or one

* The Twelve Friends.

fourth. The whole height, including the base, is twenty-one feet, and the entire weight of the stone about five tons.

The size, material, and severe simplicity, together with its rural situation on the banks of the Schuylkill, render it peculiarly suitable to commemorate such a character as that of CHARLES THOMSON. He was active when the claims of his country demanded his attention, and he retired to the shades of private life as soon as those duties were fulfilled. He was a man of heartfelt religion and piety. His Bible was his book of books, and very many years of his long life were spent on his original translation of the New Testament, published in Philadelphia, in 1808, in four handsome octavo volumes.

At the foot of the monument are two marble slabs, bearing the following inscriptions. North side:—"This Monument covers the remains of CHARLES THOMSON, the first and long the confidential secretary of the Continental Congress, and the enlightened benefactor of his country in its day of peril and need. Born, in Ireland, November, 1729. Died, August 16, 1824, full of honours and of year
As a patriot, his memorial and just honours are inscri^d
on the pages of his country's history. As a Christian
piety was sincere and enduring, his biblical learning
profound, as is shown by his translation of the Septu
As a man, he was honoured, loved, and wept."
side:—"Erected to the memory of an honoured u
benefactor, by his nephew, John Thomson, of D
Hic jacet, homo veritatis et gratiæ. In me

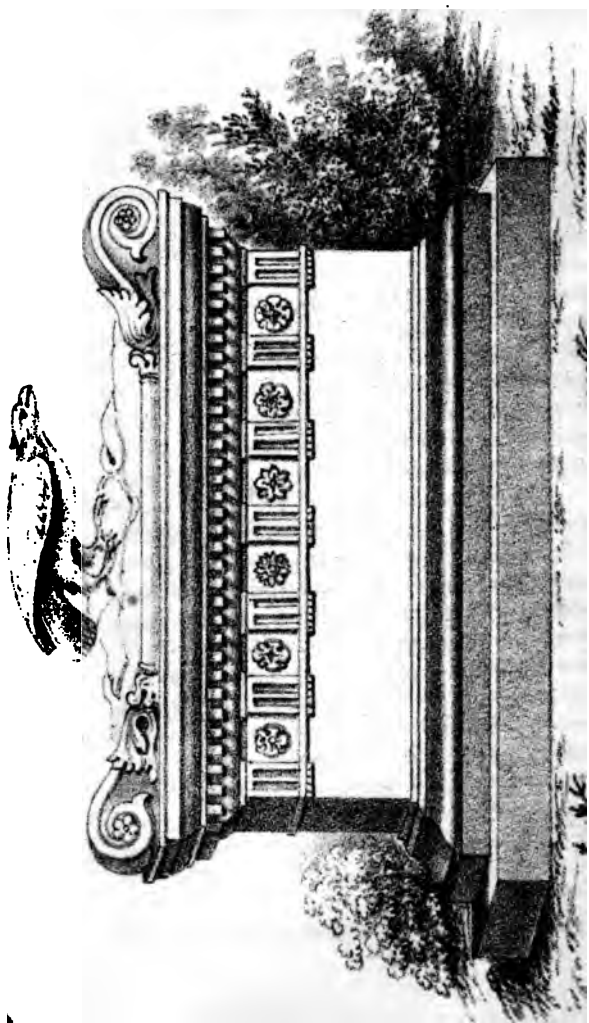
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H, wife of CHARLES THOMSON. Died, 1807.
M, great nephew of CHARLES THOMSON. Born,
y 17, 1793. Died, March 26, 1820. Their re-
were all removed from Lower Merion, 1838."

COMMODORE HULL.

plate represents one of the most beautiful models
omb. It is after that of the Scipios at Rome, with
lition of the American eagle and flag, perched on
tre. COMMODORE HULL selected Laurel Hill for his
sting-place, and gave minute directions as to his
of sepulture, in a small vault, constructed after his
. The inscription:—"Beneath this stone are de-
the remains of ISAAC HULL, Captain in the Navy
United States. His professional life was a con-
te example of bravery, coolness, and nautical skill,
with great modesty and simplicity, and devoted
unwavering fidelity to the public service. History
cord that he associated his own glory with that of
ntry, in the first encounter between frigates in her
th Great Britain, and by his brilliant triumph in
stitution over the British frigate *Guerriere*, Captain
, on the 19th August, 1812, became the precursor
ries which immortalized the Navy of the United

In an affectionate devotion to his private virtues
low has erected this monument."

The death of Commodore Hull is too recent, and his deeds too familiar to the public, to make any comment necessary in this place. His fame will last when even this solid marble shall be defaced by time.

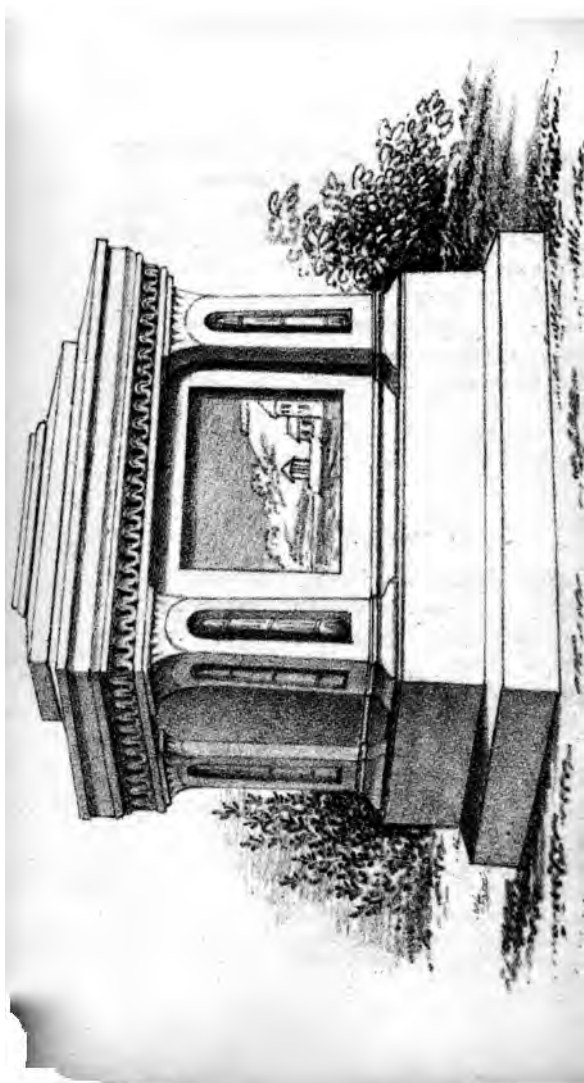
A little south of Commodore Hull's monument will be found another, from the same model, to the memory of a lady of Philadelphia, who died in Egypt. A view of the pyramids, with palm trees in front, one broken and fallen, and the other erect, is sculptured on the southern side.*

COMMODORE ALEXANDER MURRAY.

In the adjoining lot to that of Commodore Hull's rest the remains of COMMODORE ALEXANDER MURRAY. They were removed in the spring of 1844, from the burial-ground of the First Presbyterian Church, (Dr. Wilson's,) in the rear of Market Street, below Third, by direction of his family. The original monument has been also removed to the ground. It bears the following simple, but expressive inscription:—"Sacred to the memory of COMMODORE ALEXANDER MURRAY, who died October 6, 1821, aged 66. The naval officers of the Philadelphia station have erected this monument over the remains of their

* These two beautiful specimens of Philadelphia workmanship, as well as many others at Laurel Hill, were executed by the Messrs. Struthers.

—



deceased Commander, as a tribute of attachment to private virtue, and respect for long and faithful public services."

JOSEPH S. LEWIS.

SOUTH of the old dwelling-house, the visiter will not fail to admire the monument erected over the remains of JOSEPH S. LEWIS. The carving on the south side is an admirable view of Fairmount Water-works and Dam. It was cut by Mr. John Hill, a resident of Philadelphia.* Mr. Lewis was the Chairman of the Watering Committee of the Philadelphia Councils, when the water of the Schuylkill was introduced by the present means. His grave is fanned by the breezes that sweep over the backed water of Fairmount Dam.

Mr. Lewis was also President of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, whose capital contributes so much to the wealth and comfort of our city, by conveying hither the coal of our mountains. His monument is reflected in the waters made navigable by the enterprise over which he presided. The following is the inscription:—"Erected by grateful fellow-citizens and friends, to the memory of JOSEPH S. LEWIS, who long and faithfully presided over the Schuylkill Navigation Company, and the Fairmount

* In the employment of Messrs. Struthers. The design of the monument is that of Mr. Notman.

Water-works. He originated the latter, and by his persevering and disinterested exertions brought to a completion that great public work, which for magnificence of conception, simplicity and solidity of execution, and unmixed character of beneficence, is worthy of being placed among the noblest achievements of enlightened civic enterprise. His remains fitly repose in this spot, on the river rendered by his labours a source of prosperity, health, and safety to his native city. Born, May 9, 1778. Died, March 13, 1836.

GOTHIC MONUMENT.

NEAR the south boundary fence the eye of the visiter will be attracted by a noble monument, surrounded by railings and fine shrubbery, raised to the memory of three sisters, daughters of JOHN A. BROWN, Esq., withdrawn from their parent's love, in the early bloom of womanhood.

It is a Gothic monument, and a most exquisite specimen of that matchless style of architecture. It is in the manner of the monumental chapels, to be seen in the cathedrals and churches of the old world. As Gothic architecture is distinguished by date of style, we should say this monument is of the second period, about the end of the thirteenth, and beginning of the fourteenth centu-

ries, which has been called, and is generally known as, the Decorated Gothic. In this small piece of architecture, though a large monument, are displayed and developed all the features of that admired period. The finely graduated base, the shafted pillar or column, supporting the deeply relieved series of interwoven mouldings, forming the arches, the surface panelling or tabernacle work, the richly crocketted gables, the cinque and trefoiled inter-arches, springing from flowered rosettes, the buttresses, with moulded set-offs, panelled and surmounted by bold and graceful pinnacles, crocketted on their spires, and terminating in fine finials. Taking the size over the buttress projections, which are returned on the base, it occupies on the ground a space of about eight feet by six, and the entire height about fifteen feet.

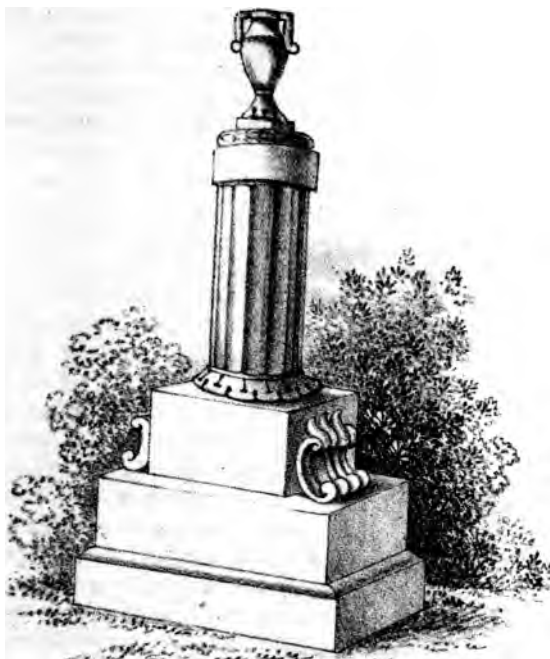
To the lovers of architecture this is a treat. It is a happy adaptation to, and expression of purpose, of beautiful proportion, covered with ornament, yet no confusion of lines. All aid in the general fine effect—none can be dispensed with. The flowing lines of the arches, the mouldings, and the ornaments, are worked with rare truth and delicacy, showing great skill, care, and experience, on the part of the workmen, and fine taste in design, with judgment of effect, in the architect, and no stint on the part of the liberal proprietor. There can have been no haste nor slighting in its execution, being highly finished in all its parts, as if for a drawing-room ornament.

The construction insures its long endurance: its base is of one stone; the entire roof or covering is likewise in

one. The marble used is from Montgomery C Pennsylvania. The design and execution by Mr. Notman, architect of the Cemetery.* The ground a is tastefully planted: several cedars of Lebanon, & suitable cemetery tree, have lately been placed with enclosure.

* To prevent injury in removing, this monument was cut throughout on the Laurel Hill grounds, by Philadelphia workmen.





MONUMENT TO W.Y. BIRCH.

JULIUS R. FRIEDLANDER—WILLIAM YOUNG BIRCH.

IN the lots belonging to the Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind, situated about mid distance between the river and the Ridge Road, and at no great distance from the southern fence, rises a granite obelisk, after the design of Cleopatra's Needle, to the memory of the Founder of the Institution, and the devoted Friend and Instructor of the Blind, with the following appropriate inscriptions, on two marble slabs, at its base:—“In memory of JULIUS R. FRIEDLANDER, Principal of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind, from its foundation. Born in Upper Silesia, A. D. 1803. Died in Philadelphia, March 17, 1839. Erected by the Board of Managers of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind. A merited tribute of respect to pure philanthropy and disinterested devotion, and for unwearied and successful labours to ameliorate the condition of the Blind.”

IN the same enclosure will be found a beautifully carved marble monument, erected by the Institution to the memory of its chief Benefactor, who bequeathed a large estate for the benefit of the Blind. It bears the annexed inscription, in block letters:—“WILLIAM YOUNG BIRCH, born, Nov. IX, MDCCLXIV, at Manchester, England. Died, June II, MDCCCXXXVII, at Philadelphia. Erected by

the Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind, in memory of an early friend and munificent benefactor.

“When thou makest a feast call the poor, the maimed, the lame, the blind : and thou shalt be blessed ; for they cannot recompense thee.”—LUKE, xiv. 13, 14.

HENRY W. WILSON.

THE marble obelisk, the only one which at present overlooks the turnpike road, bears on its front the evidence of youthful friendship, in the annexed lines:—“Cadet HENRY W. WILSON, of the U. S. Military Academy, West Point. Erected by his classmates, the first class of 1840—41.”

REMARKS ON MARBLE MONUMENTS.

THE fewer the number of pieces composing the marble monument the better for its durability. Water entering fissures between marbles, and there becoming frozen, destroys the structure. The foundations, in all cases, it is of the utmost importance, to have built of a suitable depth and solidity. In preparing these memorials, and in the enclosure of lots, we should keep in view the uncertainty

fe, as well as that those we now look to for the preservation of our iron and marble, are also mortal; and if were not so, it is desirable to entail as little trouble expense as possible. In the history of a cemetery Laurel Hill, half a century, or even a century, is not long period to look forward to. Fears may be entered, that even before the first-named period has elapsed the iron of the marbles and railings will be so dilapidated as to compel the successors of the present generation to replace them with more solid structures, or to dismiss them altogether.

Granite will undoubtedly be less liable to being defaced by time than marble, though when first erected its appearance to most is not so fresh and attractive.

REMARKS ON IRON RAILINGS, CHAINS, AND ENCLOSURES GENERALLY.

OT-HOLDERS, in preparing for enclosures, will do well to remember that iron railings and chains are subject to become rusty when exposed, as they must necessarily be in the Cemetery. Every precaution that can be taken, before iron is decided on as the material to be used, should be observed. Railings which expose the smallest number of joints, or points of union, should be selected; and the connexion by means of screws, &c., where these are

exposed so as to admit the moisture, cannot of course be expected to endure any great length of time. Every portion of the iron should be completely coated, as soon as erected, with lead paint, which should extend over into every crack. After this has stood some time, another coat will be required, and the railing will then probably be preserved for several years without care or retouching. Where white lead has not been used in the first instance, the surface is apt to become cracked, and the varnish will peel off; railings and chains in this state require immediate attention, otherwise they will soon be destroyed. Where any union occurs between marble or stone and metal, the latter should, if practicable, be of brass. The corrosion of iron, if it is not regularly painted, soon discolours marble and stone, and renders it very unsightly.

The best permanent hedge will be found to be the Holly, if it can be procured. The attention of several gardeners has been called to this fact, and much of it has been planted in anticipation of a demand. Its slow growth, patience of the shears, and length of life are all strong recommendations, while its appearance as a hedge would be unrivalled for beauty.

Two or three attempts at planting hedges of *Chamaecyparis*, have been successful on a small scale. No objection to hedges will be found to be mainly that they require annual trimming as long as they remain. Something which requires no further attention, after it is once placed, is surely the most desirable to those who look to the future.



VAULT OF E. W. ROBINSON ESQ.

CHAPTER IV.

"Mine be the breezy hill that skirts the down,
Where a green grassy turf is all I crave,
With here and there a violet bestrown,
Fast by a brook or fountain's murmuring wave,
And many an evening's sun shine sweetly on my grave."

REGULATIONS OF LAUREL HILL CEMETERY.**ADMITTANCE.**

PERSONS on foot will be admitted at the North Lodge on all days of the week, except Sundays, from 9 o'clock, A. M.; subject to such regulations as the Managers may from time to time prescribe. The gate will be closed at sunset.

CARRIAGES, ETC.

The carriages of lot-holders only, have access to the grounds on each day of the week (except Sundays) at the hours above specified. In driving through the grounds, lot-holders are respectfully requested to walk their horses. Saddle-horses and dogs cannot be admitted.

SUNDAYS.

Admittance can only be granted on this day of the week to funerals, and the relations and friends accompanying them; or to lot-holders on foot with their tickets,

(which are in no case transferable,) with members of families, or friends in company.

COACHMEN.

Lot-holders are requested to instruct their coach keep on the roads; and after setting down, to require to drive into the court-yard, provided for their accommodation.

VISITERS GENERALLY.

Visitors are requested to keep on the walks, and pluck flowers or shrubs, or to injure the trees. Children are not admitted, unless accompanied by their parents or guardians, or caretakers, who in all cases will be responsible for their good conduct. *No refreshments, no party carrying refreshments, will be permitted within the grounds of Laurel Hill.*

THE CHAPEL,

Is set apart, for the use of lot-holders, who may have the funeral service performed therein.

THE RECEIVING TOMB,

In the rear of the Church, is constructed for the lot-holders also; no coffin can remain deposited more than ten days, as it is only intended to accom-

those who may wish to wait for a clear day in an inclement season of the year, or for such as desire to invite their friends from a distance. Should its use be required for a period longer than above specified, the charge will in all cases be at the rate of one dollar per day.

ENCLOSURE OF LOTS.

The Managers require that all stone, iron, bricks, mortar, and other materials, employed for the enclosure of lots, &c., shall be introduced into these grounds either on a broad-wheeled cart, or truck wagon, or by hand; to be first laid on the side of the road most convenient to the lot or lots to be enclosed, and from thence to the place required, either on wheelbarrows or by hand. Boards will be furnished to lay on the ground to prevent injury to the grass or walks, and the Superintendent will give the necessary directions, from time to time, as the cases may require.

Any wall erected on lots must be within the lines, and cannot exceed two feet in height; when surmounted by a railing, the same shall not exceed four feet six inches in height above the surrounding ground. No trees to be planted in the lots, nor any growing thereon to be removed therefrom without the consent of the Managers. Shrubbery may be planted there, but never to be allowed to exceed four feet six inches in height. The graves dug therein must be at least six inches within the entire line thereof, and of sufficient and proper depth. The earth in

enclosed lots cannot be elevated above the level of the surrounding grounds without consent of the Managers.

VAULTS.

In building vaults, the same rules must be observed in conveying materials to the place required, as is pointed out for the enclosures. Every attention must be observed to prevent, as much as possible, inconvenience to the adjoining lots, throughout the time the vaults are building all of these details must be under the direction of the Superintendent, who will be constantly on the spot. The walls of vaults shall be confined within the limits of the premises, and they shall be at least nine inches thick; the inside crown of the arch shall be at least four feet below the surface of the ground, and not less than one foot in thickness; and the entrance to the same shall be covered with a stone, or an iron plate, and these covered with earth, so that the said stone (or iron plate) and earth shall be at least three feet in depth, and on a level with the surrounding ground. To prevent confusion from the introduction of a variety of workmen, the Managers have made arrangements to have all the excavating, as well as the building of foundations for enclosures, and for monuments, &c., performed under the directions of the Superintendent, at moderate prices.

To those who prefer the erection of vaults or catacombs the Superintendent at Laurel Hill will, when applied to make such suggestions as to the plan and mode of build

ing as may be deemed valuable, and may influence the builders to the best mode of construction.

LOTS NOT TRANSFERABLE.

The Managers inform persons who may wish to obtain lots in this Cemetery, that they will have the ground they purchase secured to them, and their families and heirs, for a burial-place for ever; and for the burial of such other white persons as they may choose to admit, provided such admission is free of charge, and without any compensation; but owners cannot re-sell or transfer their lots to any other person whatever, without the consent of the Managers first had and obtained in writing.

MONUMENTS.

The Managers have no wish to interfere with individual taste in the construction of monuments, &c.; but to protect the interest of each separate purchaser, they reserve to themselves explicitly the right to prevent the erection of large improvements which might interfere with the general effect, or obstruct any principal view.

SUPERINTENDENT.

Lot-holders, who may wish either to enclose their lots, construct vaults, or to have their boundaries more fully defined, must first apply to the Superintendent on the premises, who must be present, and whose directions they

will conform to on these occasions, as well as in the erection of other improvements, attending at funerals and it is to him the Managers look for the enforcement of these rules by visitors generally, and for the maintenance of decorum in the Cemetery on all occasions.

PURCHASE OF LOTS.

Persons wishing to purchase lots, are referred to the office of the Treasurer, N. E. corner of Chestnut and Fifth Streets, or to the Superintendent on the premises who has the plan of the grounds and every requisition. No improvement can be commenced on a lot, or interment made therein, prior to a receipt obtained therefor from the Treasurer.

PERMITS.

No interment can take place without a permit from the Treasurer. The Superintendent cannot be responsible for having the grave prepared in time for funerals, unless he has at least eight hours of daylight previous to the same thereof.

SINGLE INTERMENTS.

A suitable spot has been appropriated for single interments, either for strangers or others.

A SUGGESTION FOR LOT-HOLDERS.

Managers very respectfully suggest to the possessor of grounds in the Cemetery, that, as time rolls on, when the Superintendent is changed, by death or otherwise, may occur of the following character :—Deaths may, still, take place in families which have previously been obliged to use the lot or lots for interment, on former occasions, and it may be desirable that either an infant, or a grown person, should be interred in a grave already lawfully opened, and a message may be sent to the possessor to inter in such or such a grave, or adjoining the same relative; now, if no head or foot stone, or any indication whatever, is apparent on the surface, it may be difficult for the Superintendent to comply, with certainty, with the wishes of the relatives.

The remedy this is in the power of each lot-holder :—*by making a drawing of the lot or lots on the back of the deed and being careful to record on it every interment, name and date, this difficulty may be entirely obviated, and an interesting record in each family will be preserved, obviating, in future, a possible (great) disappointment.*

VARIETY IN MONUMENTS.

There is another suggestion which the Managers feel it their duty to make to lot-holders; they trust it will be received as an evidence that they are anxious to unite in

carrying out the original intention of creating at Laurel Hill a *tout ensemble*, which shall evince that, with superior facilities, there is growing up an improved taste in monumental sculpture. It has been the frequent remark of visitors—our own citizens, as well as strangers—that a monotony already begins to be apparent in the *style and form* of the improvements; obelisk succeeds obelisk, and with only slight variation, and if this is continued, we shall see, in time, too dull a uniformity to strike the mind with agreeable sentiments. This may be obviated by a little *inquiry before ordering a monument*, and by always taking the advice of the stone-mason, often himself willing to suggest the greatest bulk for the least money, and thus allowing marble to usurp the place of good taste. Drawings, to a great extent and variety, have been made, and may be seen in Philadelphia, whose adoption would materially obviate this too just criticism, and ultimately redeem the character of the place in this respect. A correct idea, expressed in marble, may be very beautiful, so long as it is unique; but by too frequent imitation, and in too close proximity with its original, may destroy the charm of the first, and ultimately raise feelings in the beholder the reverse of those desired. The hint, the Managers have no doubt, will strike the friends of Laurel Hill as just, and they feel that, in expressing these views, they have complied with the wishes of many friends of the Cemetery—themselves good judges, and anxious for the perpetuation of the beauty of the place.

MANAGERS.

Managers trust that the above regulations will be
sent for the guidance of lot-holders and their friends.
have made, at a great expense, every improvement
an add to the convenience of owners of lots; the
request they would make is, that all will observe such
of deportment as is consistent with the solemnity of
ice, and the object to which it is devoted.
agers' Chamber, July 1, 1847.

se lot-holders who have not yet obtained their deeds,
quested to make application to the Treasurer, north-
corner of Chestnut and Fifth Streets.

sons having business at the Cemetery will ring the
ituated directly south of the Chapel, or inquire for
as Drinnan, Superintendent.

BENJAMIN W. RICHARDS, *President*.

FREDERICK BROWN, *Treasurer*,
Northeast corner of Chestnut and Fifth Streets.

JOHN JAY SMITH, *Secretary*,
Philadelphia Library, South Fifth Street.

THE ACT OF INCORPORATION BY THE LEGISLATURE
OF PENNSYLVANIA IN 1837.

An Act to Incorporate the Laurel Hill Cemetery Company,
Penn Township, Philadelphia County.

WHEREAS, The practice of burying in populous cities becoming more objectionable, and more burdensome and expensive to the community, by reason whereof it was thought expedient to make some other provision for the decent respect which is due to the dead, free from the inconveniences above mentioned:—And whereas, several citizens of this Commonwealth, hereinafter named, have associated for the purpose of establishing a Cemetery Laurel Hill, in the neighbourhood of Philadelphia, intending that so much of the tract known by that name, containing in the whole about thirty-two acres, as lies westwardly of the Ridge Turnpike Road, shall be used or for the purposes of interment, and the part lying eastwardly of said road to be cultivated as a garden, with convenient buildings; and have desired that they, and their successors, may be incorporated for establishing and perpetuating such Cemetery, with such powers as may be necessary for that object:—And whereas, it seems reasonable and necessary to provide for the permanence of the establishment, so that those who bury there may be assured of continued protection to the remains of relatives and friends who have been committed to the earth, and the decent preservation of the ground; therefore,

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That Nathan Dunn, Benjamin W. Richards, John Jay Smith, Frederick Brown, William M. Meredith, Edward Coleman, George N. Baker, Henry Toland, and Nicholas Biddle be, and they hereby are made, a body politic and corporate in law, under the name, style, and title of the "Laurel Hill Cemetery Company," and by that name shall be able and capable in law to have and use a common seal, to sue and be sued, to plead and be impleaded, and to do all such other things as are incident to a corporation.

SECTION 2. That the first four persons named above shall be Managers of the said Laurel Hill Cemetery Company, and shall have power, (first having the consent of the owners thereof,) to lay out and ornament the grounds; to remove or alter the old buildings, and erect new ones; to dispose of and arrange burial lots; and to make such by-laws, rules, and regulations, relative to the election and duties of managers, and their successors, the appointment of suitable officers and agents, and their several duties and compensations; and to make such rules and regulations, from time to time, for the government of lot-holders and visitors to the Cemetery, as they may deem necessary. *Provided,* That the extent of said ground, to be appropriated under this act, shall in no case exceed sixty acres. *And provided, further,* That so much of the ground as lies westwardly of the Ridge Turnpike Road, shall be

kept and appropriated to the purposes of a public Cemetery alone.

SECTION 3. That the said Laurel Hill Cemetery Company shall be able and capable in law, if it shall seem to them expedient, to purchase and hold the said land, and to sell and dispose of the same; and also to have and to hold so much personal estate, and no more, as may be necessary for the purposes of this incorporation, or with the consent of those who now are, or hereafter may be proprietors of the ground not granted for burial lots, to assume the management, direction, and disposal of the same, according to the powers hereinbefore given. *Provided*, That the land westwardly of the Ridge Turnpike Road, as aforesaid, shall never be granted but for burial lots, and that the burial lots so granted shall be subject to the powers of this act.

SECTION 4. That the act for the establishment of Laurel Hill College, in Penn Township, County of Philadelphia, passed the thirteenth day of April, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, be and the same is hereby repealed.

SECTION 5. That no streets or roads shall hereafter be opened through the lands of the said corporation, occupied as a burial-ground, except by and with the consent of the corporation.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, ss.

I do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy
Bill No. 2, of the Senate file of the session of 1836—

entitled, "An Act to Incorporate the Laurel Hill Cemetery Company, in Penn Township, Philadelphia County," as the same has been passed into a law by both branches of the Legislature, and the approval and signature of the Governor.

Witness my hand,

J. WILLIAMS, JR.,

Clerk of the Senate.

AN ACT RELATING TO LAUREL HILL CEMETERY,
PASSED MARCH 1847.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That if any person shall open any tomb or grave in the lands of the Cemetery of the Laurel Hill Company of Philadelphia, and clandestinely remove or attempt to remove any body or remains therefrom, such person upon conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to undergo an imprisonment in the prison of the County of Philadelphia at hard labour for a term of not less than one year or more than five years, and pay a fine not less than five hundred dollars, at the discretion of the Court of Quarter Sessions for the County of Philadelphia; and any person who shall wilfully destroy, mutilate, deface, injure, or remove any tomb, monument, grave-stone, or other structure placed in the Cemetery aforesaid, or any fence, or railing or other work for the protection or ornament of said Cemetery, or of any tomb, monument, grave-stone, or other structure placed therein as aforesaid, or shall wilfully

destroy, cut, break, or remove any tree, shrub, or plant within the limits of the said Cemetery, or shall shoot or discharge any gun or other fire-arms within said limits shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall upon conviction thereof before any justice of the peace, or alderman of the County of Philadelphia, be punished by a fine at the discretion of the justice or alderman according to the aggravation of the offence, of not less than five, or more than fifty dollars, or shall on conviction thereof in the Court of Quarter Sessions of said County be punished by a fine as aforesaid, and by imprisonment according to the aggravation of the offence, at the discretion of the Court, for a term of not less than six months, or more than three years.

SECTION 2. That every lot in the said Cemetery of the Laurel Hill Cemetery Company of Philadelphia shall be held by the proprietor, for the purpose of sepulture alone, transferable with the consent of the President and Managers thereof, and shall not be subject to attachment, or execution, and the said Cemetery shall hereafter be forever exempted from taxation, provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to exempt the said Cemetery from payment of State taxes. And, provided further, that the same exemption from attachment or execution shall not extend to more than four lots, held or owned by any one person in the said Cemetery.

JAMES COOPER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives
CHARLES GIBBONS,
Speaker of the Senate

Approved the eighth day of March, One Thousand
Eight Hundred and Forty Seven.

FRANCIS R. SHUNK.

Pennsylvania, ss.

I do certify that the above and foregoing is a true copy
of the original Act of Assembly now on file in this office.
In testimony whereof I have hereto set my hand and
affixed the seal of said office the day and year above
written.

J. MILLER,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

LIST OF THE LOT-HOLDERS, TO JULY 1, 1

Name.	Sect.	Number.
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CLERGYMEN.

Barnes, Rev. Albert	- G	77
Clemson, Rev. J. B.	- G	22, 34
Morton, Rev. Henry J.	G	23
Mayer, Rev. P. F., D. D.	O	33
McKnight, Rev. John	H	100
Patton, Rev. John	- H	99
Wiltbank, Rev. James	- H	54
Jones, Rev. Joseph H.	- C	38
Mitchell, Rev. James	- M	110, south half.
Neill, Rev. Wm., D. D.,		
<i>Germantown</i>	- - C	36
Grant, Rev. John L.	- C	34
Spear, Rev. William		
Wallace	- - - 1	115
Crawford, Rev. Samuel		
H.	- - - L	69
Pinney, Rev. J. B.	- G	147, west half.
Breintnall, Rev. Thomas	G	159, north half.
Maxwell, Rev. Jno. Gor-		
don	- - - L	330

Name.	Sect.	Number.
n, Rev. Henry A.	G	146, east half.
Rev. A. D.	- G	85½, west part.
v. R. Drayson	- L	252, south half.

A.

George	-	-	L	18
i, Jno. Vault,				
bery	-	-		15, 16, 17, 18
Ellis S.	-	-	B	88
John M.	-	-	I	86, 87
David, <i>St. Fran-</i>				
e, La.	-	-	L	146
, Charles	-	-	I	69
D. P.	-	-	F	148, 149
, Thomas	-	-	E	15, 16, 20, 21
John Quincy	-	-	F	19
A. W.	-	-	F	18
n, William V.	-	-	L	25, 26
Robert	-	-	A	28
William	-	-	F	130, 131
i, John Edward	-	-	G	21
Thomas, <i>Estate of</i>	-	-	G	180
Morris E.	-	-	D	67, 68
ames	-	-	L	95
Mary Frances	-	-	L	145
ane, <i>Charleston,</i>				
-	-	-	G	176, one-third south.
olomon	-	-	G	152, half east.

Name.	Sect.	Number.
Allibone, Samuel Austin	L	44
Amer, William - -	M	112
Andrews, Mrs. Margaret	L	201
Adams, John S. - -	L	198
Angue, John, Jr. - -	F	4
Atkinson, Joseph - -	G	209
Armstrong, Andrew - -	B	128
Anspach, John - -	H	161
Anspach, William - -	H	160
Abbey, Charles - -	B	63
Axford, Edward J. - -	F	67, west half.
Allen, John B. A. - -	G	185
Allen, Charles W., <i>Ex'r.</i>		
&c. - - - -	M	38
Altemus, Samuel P. - -	S	18
Alexander, William,		
<i>Estate of</i> - - - -	R	100, south half.
Aldridge, Samuel H.	} G	224, west half.
Prowattain, Evan		
Engle, Aaron C.	} G	226, east half.
Allen, George W., M. D.		
Allen, Thomas	} B	21, 22

B.

Barnes, Rev. Albert - -	G	77
Bevan, Matthew L. - -	E	68, 69, 70, 71
Blake, George E. - -	H	68
Brown, Frederick - -	L	8, 9, 10, 11

Name.	Sect.	Number.
ft, Stacy B.	- G	35
Edward C.	- G	82
John A. -	- L	100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106
ian, George	- G	89
um, Charles	- G	88
, James N. <i>Vault</i>	G	71, 81
m, Joseph	- H	47, 53
g, Jacob T.	- G	51
Charles	- I	26, 27
John	- B	44, 45, 46, 47
George N.	- H	90, 91
g, George H.	- F	9
m, Mrs. Ann	- F	38
r, Judge John	- F	81, 82
Henry	- I	28, 29
Thomas	- I	30, 31
Mrs. Elizabeth	- H	117
, Michael V.	- L	62, 64
r, Nathan, <i>Estate of</i>	L	50, 51, 52, 53, 54
i, George	- E	80
James	- L	35, 36, 37
n, John, <i>Vault</i>	- F	61, 62, 63, 64
y, Andrew C. <i>Shrub-</i>		
y	-	41, 42, 43, 44, 45
skey, S. <i>Vault</i>	- G	43, 44
e, Oliver, <i>New York</i>	L	140
hard, Wm. A.	- F	150, 151

Name.	Sect.	Number.
Ball, Mrs. Esther, <i>Egyptian Tomb</i>	- - G	110, 112
Beck, Harvey	- - G	57
Burgess, Robert	- - H	142
Buist, Robert	- - L	169
Brown, David Paul	- G	133
Brown, John and Lewis	A	24
Brown, Lewis	- - A	20
Buck, F. N.	- - B	15, 16
Burt, Nathaniel <i>Shrubbery</i>		32, 33, 34, 35, 36
Bunting, Catharine	- L	249, 251
Barger, William	- L	178, 179
Bryan, Timothy M. and Thomas I. <i>Vault</i>	- H	103, 104
Bailey, Joseph T., <i>below the hill</i>	- - P	65
Barnes, Henry	- - L	157
Bringhurst, John	- C	78, 80
Bryan, George S.	- C	13
Bradshaw, Edmund	- C	89
Bolton, Beulah S.	- C	94
Baker, Abraham	- O	19
Baker, Charles H.	- O	47, 60
Brooke, Gen. Geo. M.	- L	132
Butcher, Washington	- G	97
Beaver, Thomas	- H	14, 15
Beebee, George W.	- B	108
Browne, Alexander	- L	348
Blaikie, George D.	- G	212, south half.

Name.	Sect.	Number.
Samuel	- I	108, 109, 110, 111
has. C., <i>U.S.N.</i>	L	331
Villiam E.	- L	96
rs. Jane C.	- L	206
ohn	- O	41
n, Abraham	- O	21
amucl	- O	20
, Peter	- R	155
saac	- F	111
niel	- G	184
win J.	- R	96, north half.
N. W.	- R	106
illiam	- I	172
Robert	- R	123
George L.	- B	153, 154
John G.	- O	22
M. Brooke	- L	214, 215
F. W.	- R	146
ll, Rev. Thomas	G	159, north half.
Edward S., and	} L	493, north half.
ey, Henry		493, south half.
, William, M.D.,	L	250
Hannah and		
T.	- G	187
ohn Christian	C	16, 17
enry	- G	280, north half.
enry, M.D.,	- G	345
, Cornelius J.	- R	140
seph, jr.	- C	73

Name.	Sect.	Number.
Beck, William Henry -	H	187
Baily, Eli W. - .	P	70
Berger, Mary - .	B	9
Brady, James D. - .	B	101
Bissel, Jonathan Hum- phreys, <i>Estate of, N.</i> <i>Carolina</i> -	L	256
Brognard, Joseph R. -	C	92
Brooke, Charlotte P. -	D	74
Barker, Abraham -	G	285
Bonnel, Lydia - .	B	102
Boardman, Rev. Henry A. - .	G	146, east half.
Boker, William C. -	G	286, south half.
Boker, Joseph -	G	286, north half.
Blaine, Sarah E. -	R	163
Beehler, Tobias -	G	346
Boker, Charles S. -	A	91 to 102, north third.
Barclay, John R. -	R	92
Brognard, Ney -	B	120
Black, Samuel A. -	R	94
Bodine, Samuel T. -	F	6
Brown, Elizabeth D. -	L	252, north half.
Burr, Joseph, Sr. -	C	72
Bell, Charles -	R	88, south half.
Boggs, James -	R	121, north half.
Beck, John -	L	258
Brown, John H. -	P	13
Boyles, James -	B	19, 20

Name.	Sect.	Number.
Louisa C. and		
ie - -	A	79, north half.
Robert - -	A	19
M. W.- -	M	45

C.

Rev. J. B. -	G	22, 23
r, Samuel H.	G	12
wait, Joseph	E	1
, Edward -	G	99
Britain - -	B	90
James, Jr. -	G	228
n, William H.	G	38
W. G., <i>Spring</i>		
n - - -	F	120
, Joseph R. -	E	31
leb - - -	H	16, 17
d, C. D. -	G	29, 30
n, James, Jr. -	G	41
E. L. - - -	H	82, 83
ian, Charles W.	I	32
seph A. - -	H	147
, Edwin - -	L	235
eth - - -	L	61, 63
, Allen - -	H	102
Wm. P. - -	H	61, 62
ames - - -	E	79

Name.	Sect.	Number.
Carr, William H.	- G	26 and A 51
Christie, Wm., <i>Estate of</i>	H	3
Cook, John	- F	55
Cox, Gideon	- I	82
Crutcher & Morgan	- H	38
Childs, C. G.	- D	37
Campbell, Quintin	- I	95
Conrad, Matthew	- F	47
Cooper Captain James, <i>Estate of</i>	- I	156
Curtis, John H.	- A	70, 71
Charnley, William S.	- L	59, 60
Cooper, John	- F	25, 26
Carter, Mrs. Lucy Lelia	L	143
Claghorn, John W.	- L	114, 116, 118
Craige, Eliza	- A	38, 39
Cole, John	- H	131
Coates, Joseph H.	- H	112
Castner, Samuel & Enoch	- C	52
Curran, John C., and John C. Marll	- C	54
Conyers, Walter	- C	76
Carr, Margaret H.	- L	161
Conrad, Robert T. and Henry	- H	41
Conkle, Henry, Jr.	- L	144
Carman, William	- C	84, 86

Name.	Sect.	Number.
William H., of N. J.	L	224
ennis . . .	E	11
Elizabeth . .	G	91
amuel . . .	E	26
r Du, Joseph		
.	M	40
i, Catharine .	A	44
n, Henry, Wil-		
Elizabeth, and		
.	G	170
Charles H., Ma-		
.	B	61
William S. .	G	142
ohn	G	140
Samuel L. .	A	7
Joseph, M.D.,		
ohn L. . . .	G	69
Jeremiah C. .	L	343
harine . . .	M	126
Villiam T. .	M	100
, Charles . .	O	38
Henry C. . .	G	158
, Rev. Samuel		
.	L	69
, Aaron Den-		
M.D. . . .	B	104

Name.	Sect.	Number.
Crawford, William H.	L	98
Creighton, Robert -	B	59, and 57 north half.
Collins, Mrs. Ann B. -	M	90
Carlton, John, <i>U. S. N.</i>	G	242, half north.
Coffin, Thomas M. -	H	129
Chur, Augustus Theodore - - -	O	23
Connelly, Ann Maria	O	120
Cobb, Capt. Edward B., <i>New York</i> - - -	P	66, north half.
Cope, Edwin R. - -	G	213
Cole, Alice, <i>Vault</i> -	I	188, south half.
Cooper, Benjamin C. -	F	54
Cave, Sarah H. - -	G	161, south half.
Church, Frederick M.	L	49
Cresswell, Robert -	I	186, north half
Cornelius, Christopher	G	164, and west half 166
Chadwick, William -	L	500
Castle, James H. -	I	113
Connelly, Eliza - -	O	115
Campbell, George -	S	10
Caldwell, Elizabeth, and James Caldwell, and Catharine Keppele, <i>Vault</i> - - -	G	245
Champion, Ann - -	A	10, east
Craige, Thomas H. -	M	{ 92, north half. 94

LAUREL HILL.

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Name.	Sect.	Number.
Abraham	- A	64, 65, 66, 67
David	- G	342
y, John	- B	80
, Robert T.	- G	90
Edwin T.	- A	82, north half.
, William and		
er	- G	230

D.

Nathan	- G	107, 109
ges, Stephen A.	F	93
William J.	- L	107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112
Benjamin, <i>Shrubbery</i> ,		28, 29
, Sallows	- H	43
Armon	- G	10
ger, Henry, <i>Shrubbery</i> ,		10, 11, 12, 13, 14
lias	- D	54
, Mrs. Mary	- L	195
Martin	- H	74, 75
Captain Charles,		
te of	- L	151
Capt. Thomas	- L	150
, James C.	- L	34
m, Robert B.	- L	31
John	- E	63
, Robert	- L	32

Name.	Sect.	Number.
Duey, Mrs., <i>Falls of Schuykill</i> - -	L	168
Dickson, John, Levi and James N., and Levi Taylor }	G	126, 127, 128
Dunbar, Elon - -	L	133, 134, 135, 136
Dutihl, Edmond G. -	G	117
Dunglison, Robley, M.D.	B	106
Diemer, Michael -	F	28
Dunlap, R. W., and Jas. M'Clintock, - -	B	7
Drinnan, Th. <i>Superintendent</i> - -	L	147
Denckla, Ann - -	H	106, 107
Dickson, Elizabeth -	C	6
Desanque, Charles L. -	I	52
Douglass, Oscar -	C	45
Decker, Francis D. -	F	31
Davidson, Elias W. -	L	261
Dillard, Thomas, M.D., <i>U. S. N.</i> - -	F	146, 147
Dickey, Robert, <i>New York</i> - -	L	94
Davis, Charles - -	B	13, 14
Doughty, James H. -	M	104
Dixon, Ruth J. - -	L	75, 77
Dorrance, David -	C	90
Douglass, John C. -	R	96, south half.
Donath, James A. -	L	219

ame.	Sect.	Number.
saac -	- G	188
nor -	- R	123
ederick J. -	G	240
Sophia, and Thomas	} G	219 { south half. north half.
ac R. -	- G	156
n, and James	} - M	120
, John -	- B	71
, Holstein -	B	126
ohn -	- R	130
Henry -	- G	189
iel -	- G	275, 277, and south half of 276 and 278
an -	- B	150, south half
e, Alexander J. -	H	165
igh, Vault -	H	183
James M. -	C	15
William, Col.		
-	- G	249
acob -	- G	207
Charles -	I	114
muel H. -	I	216
Edmund -	F	78
hn, Senr. -	C	65
Charles B. and , Henry D. -	G	208

E

Name.	Sect.	Number.
Esher, William -	F	70
Esher, Jacob -	F	73
Evans, Cadwalader -	I	145, 146, 147, 148, 149
Ellis, Amos	<i>Shrubbery</i>	30, 31
Eldridge, Jeremiah E.	G	25
Emerson, G., M.D. -	H	128
Ely, John, Jr. -	A	78, and south half 79
Evans, Horace, M.D. -	A	1, 2, 3, 4,
Etting, Benjamin }	L	{ 23, 24, and south ha and 22.
Etting, Edward J. }		
Everly, Adam -	E	74, 75, 76, 77
Everly, William A. -	E	72, 73
Ellison, John B. & Wm.		
C. -	F	104, 105, 115
Espy, Mrs. Rebecca -	L	180, 181
Evans, Thomas -	H	19
Esherick, George -	O	37
Esherick, Joseph -	O	42
Eckert, George -	L	78
Evans, William E. -	M	48
Evans, Oliver -	L	497
Euston, James -	M	102
Ellmaker, Hannah -	L	212
Ellis, William -	L	199
Eckhardt, Margaret -	R	41
Emerick, P. K., <i>Estate of</i>	O	12

Name.	Sect.	Number.
Peter C. -	O	131
Lydia A., Ma-		
k -	L	240, north half.
Alexander Brooks	L	231
ohn -	H	175
Michael, <i>Estate</i>		
-	R	165
Charles -	G	173, 174 parts of
Henry -	P	16
hn -	C	56
Edward B. -	C	74
Wyatt H. <i>Hunts-</i>		
<i>Alabama</i> -	L	257, north half
Michael -	L	259
Aaron C. }	G	{ 224, west half
ain, Evan }		
Samuel H. }		
		{ 226, east half

F.

Mrs. Thos. Vault	I	22, 23
James, Vault -	I	20, 21
James C. Vault	G	104, 105
Wm. Wharton		
-	G	104, 105
Oliver -	G	80
n, Charles J. -	G	91

Name.	Sect.	Number.
Fell, Courtland J.	- G	102
Ford, Samuel C.	- H	50
Fobes, George W.	- I	131, 132
Frederick, Wm. S.	- G	32
Field, James	- I	129, 130
Fulmer, Mary	- E	49
Faries, William	- H	123
Fassit, Thomas S. R.	- I	35
Fullerton, Alexander	- H	115, 119, 121
Fotterall, William F. }	F	41, 42, 44, 57, 58, 59
Fotterall, Stephen G. }		
Firth, Thomas	- L	288
Freed, David	- D	65, 66
Forrest, John D., <i>St.</i>		
<i>Francisville</i>	- C	44
Frost, John	- C	63
Friend, John	- F	31
Fulmer, Nicholas & Geo.	E	51
Fraley, John U.	- O	46
Franklin, Edward	- L	349
Fitch, Samuel S., M.D.	A	45
Farnum, Henry	- L	113, 115, 117
Ford, Isaac	- H	45
Fleming, Thomas	- L	87, 89
Feltwell, Benjamin M.	L	156
Ferguson, Alexander	- L	479
Fuering, William	- A	35

LAUREL HILL.

75

ame.	Sect.	Number.
R., <i>German-</i>		
- - -	G	233, north half.
ge, M.D.	- G	253
rge -	- G	197
liam B.	- H	168, 169
ames P.	- G	234
hn F. -	- G	161, north half.
arles Henry	B	114, 115
omas T.	- R	6
hn -	- G	272
Frederick	- G	136
mes -	- A	75
Edward T.,		
- - -	I	117
Caleb .	- P	7
Elizabeth F.	A	23
John -	- B	77

G.

arles -	- B	96, 97, 98, 99
len. R., <i>Vault,</i>	}	6, 7
<i>Shrubbery</i>		
amuel -	- G	7
Wm., <i>Vault,</i>	}	8, 9
<i>Shrubbery</i>		
muel, <i>Kensing-</i>		
- - -	- F	39

Name.	Sect.	Number.
Graham, George A.	- L	30
Grove, Daniel B.	- A	86
Griffith, James	- G	92
Goddard, Paul Beck, M.D.	G	58
Gumbes, Mrs. Rebecca.		
<i>Vault</i>	- A	57
Graham, Thomas	- L	152, 153, 155
Gill, Bennington	- I	155
Gill, John	- A	30, 31, 32
Grub, Edward B.	- G	11
Gemmill, Mrs. E. H.	- L	138
Gerstaer, Francis An- thony Chevalier, of <i>Austria, Estate of</i>	- E	5
George, Daniel H.	- D	67, 68
Goodfellow, James	- A	87
Garrett, John	- F	68
Gosh, John	- F	101
Graves, Bartholomew	- C	78, 80
Gratz, Edward	- G	182
Grigg, John	- G	181
Greiner, George	- O	2
Gilbert, George	- O	30
Grim, Daniel K.	- A	83
Goddard, John L. and Carson, Joseph, M.D.	} G	{ 69, two-thirds. { 69, one-third.
Gray, Robert E.	- G	149, half east
and White, Elizabeth	G	149, half west.
Grant, Rev. John L.	- C	34

LAUREL HILL.

77

Name.	Sect.	Number.
t, Elizabeth L.	L	80
ah M. - - -	H	49
Daniel - - -	O	1
Daniel, <i>Guardian</i>	O	5
Monument - -	N	3
Helen - - -	I	178, one undivided fourth part.
, George R. - -	I	174
Vincent, Jno. F.,		
Charles - - -	G	192
Samuel - - -	G	196
Louis A., <i>Vault</i>	H	177
l, William B. -	H	174
l, Zachariah -	I	186, south half.
Rev. A. D. - -	G	85½ west.
Thomas S., <i>New</i>		
- - - - -	C	11
, John K. <i>Shrubbery</i>		37, 38
, John - <i>Shrubbery</i>		39, 40
tuth Ann - - -	L	187
John - - -	G	203
Edward - - -	R	86
l, Jacob - - -	G	341, west half.
John M. - - -	B	85
eremiah R. - -	R	114
John - - -	G	231
p, Thomas Ware	F	100
illiam - - -	G	232, south half.

H.

Name.	Sect.	Number.
Harper, James -	H	116, 122
Harley, George -	H	29, 30
Hooper, John -	G	54, 66
Handy, George -	G	53
Hess, John J. -	G	6, 17, 18
Herkness, Mrs. Elizabeth	B	28
Hulings, Wm. E. M.D., <i>Estate of</i> -	L	247
Harris, Thomas, M. D.	H	10, 11
Harris, William, M. D.	H	12, 13
Harrison, Charles W. -	L	254
Haines, Ephraim -	G	73, 83
Helverson, Nicholas -	F	33
Huston, Alexander F. -	L	236
Horner, William E., M.D.	I	88, 89
Hirst, James M. -	H	51, 52
Hill, Marshall -	I	127, 128
Hamilton, J. B. W. -	A	89
Hollinshead, B. M. -	I	9
Hollingshead, Hugh F.	G	131, and half of 130
Hacker, William P. -	F	45
Henley, Elizabeth, <i>Vault</i>	A	37
Hazard, Erskine -	H	115, 119, 121
Henderson, Samuel J. -	F	85
Highlands, Findlay, <i>Vault</i>	F	128
Hornor, Benjamin -	H	110

ne.	Sect.	Number.
seph P.	- H	109
in W.	- H	113
Joseph	- G	99
n L. -	- G	154
L., M.D.	- G	155
William R.	- G	113
ibert F.	- G	111
ary H.	- C	42
ra -	- L	220
iah B.	- H	101
Samuel	- L	227
, James	- L	203
Catharine	- G	144
yrus -	- L	76
, Jr. -	- O	45
iel F. -	- O	124
s -	- M	2, two-thirds.
Joseph B.	- L	193
cob -	- B	11, 12
Mrs. Ann. <i>Shrubbery</i>		24, 25, 26, 27
Mrs. Catharine L.	L	85
Mrs. Ann E.,		
- - -	L	79
t, Sarah H., &	M	16, north half.
in, Joseph T.	M	16, south half.
has. V., <i>Att'y.</i>	O	13
n, Charles -	L	471
modore Isaac	G	241, and part of 243

Name.	Sect.	Number.
Hollingsworth, Thos. G.	G	220, south half.
Hood, Matthew R.	R	148
Hunter, Samuel	L	391
Hoskins, John, Executor of Mrs. Ann Hoskins	B	57, south half.
Hassler, Ferdinand R.	P	2, 3
Heylin, Isaac, M.D.	L	194
Hickling, C.	L	197
Harper, Claudius	R	143, 144
Heyl, John and Wm. M.	O	26
Hall, Mary H.	B	10
Hazlehurst, Isaac	L	216,
Hamill, James M.	A	29
Hicking, Isaac	I	178, one undivided half
Haines, William S., M.D.	G	159, south half.
Henszey, William C.	B	{ 118, 119, one undivided third part to each.
Henszey, Marshall		
Henszey, Samuel C.		
Hemphill, Ann	B	73
Huddy, Benjamin F.	B	112
Hemphill, Ann C.	I	189, north half.
Hildeburn, Samuel	G	{ 190, one-third east. 345, two-thirds west.
Hancocks, William	L	242, 243
Holmes, John	I	190
Holmes, Seth C.		
Holmes, Emmeline E.		
Hutchinson, Benjamin P.	G	190, two-thirds.

Name.	Sect.	Number.
l, N., M.D.	. A	5
Charles .	. B	66, 67
, Isaac .	. I	121
ll, Hiram I.	. G	218, south half.
, William E.	. M	6
nele, John H.	. H	42
, Henry .	. F	48
Henry, U. S. N.	. D	64
Edward C. Vault	. H	166
ple, William K.	. H	188
en, Jabez .	. R	175
Samuel .	. B	121
l, Ferdinand .	. G	225, east half, and 227
l, Coulson .	. G	225, west half, and 227
Asher M.	. D	77
, John L.	. R	24

I.

, Caleb P.	. L	81, 83
Anna .	. C	21
ll, Joseph R. and		
Wilcox .	. N	21
Hannah H.	. A	33
Mary Ann .	. R	160

J.

Name.	Sect.	Number.
Jones, Rev. J. H.	- C	38
Johnson, Topliff -	- I	16, 18
Jones, Isaac R. -	- G	55
Jones, William D.	- F	108
Jones, Isaac F. -	- F	109
Jones, John Sidney	- G	56
Jackson, Joseph	- L	164
Johnson, Moses -	- L	72
Jones, Andrew M.	- I	153, 154
Jones, William -	- B	87, 127
Jones, Caleb -	- L	134, 136
Jones, Agnes -	- C	6
Janney, Benjamin S., M.D. - -	- G	150
Jones, Joseph -	- O	48
Jones, Rev. Joseph H.	C	38
James, John F. -	- L	192
Jordan, William	- L	222
Jenkins, George	- R	150
Justice, Philip S.	- P	66, south half.
Jackson, Mrs. Louisa C.	I	176
Jack, Charles J. -	- R	26
Justice, George M.	- G	52
James, Israel E.	- L	160
Jones, Caleb -	- G	288
Jones, Owen, <i>Lower Me-</i> <i>rior</i> - -	- G	262

Name.	Sect.	Number.
Hillborn	- G	279
John F.	- H	162
Eliza M.	- M	1
Jane	- R	84, south half.
oshua, <i>Boones-</i>		
fi.	- L	257, south half.

K.

Ibbotson	- G	36
hn K. <i>Tomb in the Rock.</i>		
mes, <i>Kensing-</i>		
-	- B	48, 49, 50, 51
cher, Mrs. Eli-		
-	- I	3
E., Jr.	- G	74
frs. Frederick	H	57
John M.	- H	97, 98
Levi, Jr.	- H	146
Jacob John,		
of	- F	51
frs. Dr.	- L	191
hn	- A	8, 11
lliam W.	- G	148
arles	- G	146, west half
ederick V.	- B	17, 18
aac	- O	17, 18, 31, 32

Name.	Sect.	Number.
Keller, Adam -	O	64
Kugler, Benjamin, M.D.	D	67, 68
Kugler, Elizabeth		
Kugler, Mary Ann		
Kugler, Benjamin G.		
Kates, Michael -	F	52
Kates, William -	F	50
King, Judge Edward -	G	183
King, William -	G	183
Kirk, William, <i>Vault</i>	H	81
Kinsman, Elizabeth -	B	110
Korn Henry -	A	12, 13
Kirkbride, Thos S., M.D.	L	73
Kirkpatrick, Sophia Aastley	G	180
Kneass, Samuel H. -	G	60
Klett, Frederick -	A	14, and 46 feet of
Kirkpatrick, Robert B.	G	147, east half.
Kirkpatrick, David -	G	145
Koons, Charles -	M	106
Koons, Michael -	M	108
Krumbhaar, Lewis -	L	350
Kerr, John D. -	L	478
Kern, Charles T. -	R	138, south half.
Kern, Horatio G. -	R	138, north half.
Kintzle, Christian -	B	150, north half.
Kripps, Jacob and	H	178
Margaret		
Kirkland, William R. -	C	22

Name.	Sect.	Number.
line, Eliza G	- H	164
William H.	- H	192
mes, Jr. -	- G	48
John -	- L	210, 211
John	}	- R 37, 39
John F.		
George A.		
George -	- R	136
r, Jesse S., and	}	- G 167, and east half 166.
ig, William C.		
Patience -	- L	165, south half.
, Catharine,	}	- G 245
rell, Elizabeth,		
ldwell, James,		
, -		
William, <i>Lower</i>		
n -	- R	170
, E. Otis -	- J	103
ne, Elizabeth -	- F	110, one-third part.
ohn E. -	- A	64, 65, 66, 67
y, James M. -	- E	23
Frederick W. -	- R	36
enjamin C. -	- C	7
ames A. -	- A	80

L.

Mrs. Joseph S.	- H	6, 7, 8, 9
Mordecai -	- G	5, 16, 28, 40

Name.	Sect.	Number.
Lewis, Samuel N.,		
<i>Estate of</i> . . .	G	4, 15, 27, 39
Lewis, William D.	A	91 to 102, centre third
Le Brun, Charles	F	83
Lesley, Peter . . .	H	39
Leedom, Benjamin J.	H	21
Lippincott & Way	F	107
Lee, Thomas . . .	I	6
Laws, James . . .	I	12
Lukens, Jacob, <i>Vault</i>	F	65, 66
Longstreth, Joshua	L	16
Lapsley David . . .	I	94
Lapsley, J. B. . . .	I	96
Lapsley, John . . .	I	97
Lapsley, David, <i>Execu-</i>		
<i>tors of</i>	I	98, 99
Lewis, George A.	I	66
Lewis, Mordecai D.	I	180
Lea, Joseph, <i>Roxborough</i>	G	124
Laws, George . . .	I	13
Lindsay Joseph . . .	H	111
Lewis, John F. . . .	G	98
Leiper James . . .	E	13
Linck, George . . .	F	103
L'Ecuyer, Jean Baptiste	L	130
Lippincott, Joshua . .	I	104, 105, 106, 107
Lawrence, Mary E. . .	L	65, 66
Leibrandt, Frederick .	I	50, 51

name.	Sect.	Number.
ary F. B.	- A	58
Joseph S.	- G	157
ve Edgar	- F	106
Charles	- O	16
hn C.	- O	35
, Fenton, Cin-		
, O.	- M	2, one-third.
rge W.	- M	46
lliam Henry,		
, Ct.	- I	7
ayton B., and	} M	50, north half, south half.
, Sarah A.		
George -	- B	4
len	- E	14
ria Barbara -	- L	182, 183
ger, Jacob	- O	62
nry	- O	3
nry, Jr.	- O	4
omas B.	- O	125
n, I., of Nash-		
'enn.	- L	139
ames E.	- I	178, one undivided fourth part.
Charles J.	- B	116, 117
Edward	- G	261
oseph	- L	238
mucl A.	- A	74

Name.	Sect.	Number.
Lloyd, Richard L., and Lippincott, Jno. S., <i>Estate of, Vault</i>	} H	65
Lincoln, Thomas B. .		
Lavallette, E. A. F., <i>U. S. N.</i> . . .	L	229
Lawson, Alexander .	H	180, and 179, east half
Levis, M. M., M. D., <i>Vault, East</i> . . .	R	134
Lambert, John, <i>Vault</i> .	H	191
Ludwig, William C., and Kneedler, Jesse S. .	H	172
Leech, Margaret . . .	G	167, and east half 166
Lisle, John . . .	L	230
Livingston, Walter C. .	R	42
Lye, Henry . . .	H	184
Lewis, John . . .	R	122
Le Huray, George H. .	F	27, west half.
Little, William . . .	H	114
Lambdin, J. R. . . .	R	107
Lukens, Isaiah, <i>Estate of</i>	C	71
Lucas, James . . .	D	7
Linton, John L. . . .	A	59
Leeds, Joseph . . .	D	41
Leclerc, Joseph P. . .	R	58
Landell, Washington J.	I	122
Lamb, Sarah J., and Shelby, Martha }	A	90
	R	104, north half.

M.

name.	Sect.	Number.
ev. Henry J.	G	23
, George A.,		
. - .	G	24
amuel G., M.D.	G	179
William	G	47
ter D. -	F	71
cob -	G	87
nt, George	H	76, 77
Thomas W.	G	59
ederick W.	G	86
illiam -	I	10, 11
Robert V.	G	63
ames S.	E	28, 30
eorge -	F	29, 30
illiam H.	H	84, 85
James, M. D.	L	148
r, G. W., Sa-		
, Ga. -	H	105
Mrs. R.	H	56
William M.	G	93
el, Morton	H	46
homas -	E	81
Thomas W.	H	4, 5
W. C. -	H	31, 32
Col. Samuel,		
I. -	L	19, 20, 21, 22
armaduke	E	78

Name.	Sect.	Number.
Morgan & Crutcher -	H	38
Myers, John B. -	G	101
Mellon, Thomas -	E	50
M'Kee, William -	L	91, 92, 93
M'Knight, Rev. John -	H	100
Mayer, Rev. Philip Frederick, D.D. -	O	33
Martin, John C. -	I	152
Meigs, Charles D., M.D.	I	71
M'Clellan, George, M. D.	L	46
Montgomery, Joseph -	I	68
Maslin, M. M. -	I	34
Mercer, Singleton A. -	G	115
Mingle, John, Sr. -	F	1
Mingle, John, Jr. -	F	2
M'Curdy Hugh -	L	149
MacGregor, Robert	F	88, 89, 94, 95
MacGregor, John		
MacGregor, Daniel		
Mulhollan, J. -	L	137
Morris, Thomas -	H	141
Morris, Anthony S. -	H	135
Morris, Lewis S. -	H	134
Miller, Matthew T. -	A	68, 69, 76, 77
Macauley, Isaac -	I	40, 41
Marl, John C., and John C. Curran -	C	54

name.	Sect.	Number.
k, James, and		
Dunlap . .	B	7
John, Jr. . .	G	152, half west.
' Knox, M. D. F	91	*
William James,		
-leans . . .	L	163
e, Henry, M.D. I		47
William . . .	I	46
Joseph S. . .	L	29
ary C.- . .	C	82
George Anthony G		84
William . . .	O	59
George H. . .	L	188
Charles . . .	L	200
y, Francis,		
.	M	10
Joseph T. . .	M	21, and 24, south half.
ames, Sr. . .	G	122
. Sutter . . .	A	53
Edward C. . .	L	196
enj. R., M. D.	M	4
Samuel Vaughan G		119, east half.
John	G	201
on, Andrew, Jr. I		54
on, James . . .	I	56
Villiam, and		
ttlewood . . .	B	146

Name.	Sect.	Number.
Mitchell, Rev. Jas., and	} M	{ 110, south half.
Mitchell, Joseph, M.D.		
McMullen, Joseph T. &	} M	{ 16, south half.
Haverstick, Sarah H.		
Mulhollan, George,	<i>Infant of, single interment.</i>	
Marshall, Betsey	- L	189
Morton, Walter .	- L	172
Mecke, Henry	- O	14
Martin, Joseph, M. D.	M	40
Miles, Jacob	- L	158
Miles, Thomas	- L	159
McClintock, Ralph	- A	17
Milnor, Robert, M. D.	- R	28
Mustard, Archibald	- R	98, one-half south.
McKean, Henry Pratt,		
Vault	- G	210, 211
McIlvain, Wm., Jr., and		
M'Ilvain, Alexander Mur-		
ray, Executors of Juli-		
ana Murray, dec'd.	- G	243
Meinel, William, of New		
York	- L	173
Murphey, Abigail	- R	156
Mercer Monument	- G	121
Mogridge, Joseph	- R	178
Mott, Edward T.	- G	137
Maxwell, Rev. John Gor-		
don	- L	330

	Sect.	Number.
in H. -	G	193
er, Pollard,	M	114, 116
ger, Peter,		
enry M.		
athan -	O	66
raham, <i>Mont.</i>		
o., <i>Pa.</i> -	A	49
William -	G	70
lement -	H	78
ph Mora -	G	250
ames -	G	255, north half.
John -	L	241, south half.
Mary -	L	141
rid P. -	H	87
in -	C	23
illiam J. -	G	85
ames -	G	263, south half.
mes -	G	163
muel, <i>U. S. N.</i>	L	185
ohn & Corne-		
-	L	245, north half.
	M	13, south half.
Francis G. }	M	14, southwest half.
	M	11, west half.
John H. -	B	75
huel A. -	B	122
mes -	G	266
Samuel -	G	3, 14

Name.	Sect.	Number.
Makins, James N. <i>Es.</i>		
<i>tate of</i> - -	B	152
Manning, James H. -	R	90
Miller, Peter, <i>Estate of</i>	E	36
Miller, George - -	D	72
Mattson, Samuel H. -	F	8
Mullins, Edward -	C	19

N.

Newbold, John L. -	G	2, 13
Neff, John R. - -	I	24, 25
Northrop, John, Jr. -	E	32
Nevins, James - -	L	57, 58
Newell, William -	H	126, 127
Neff, Rudoph - -	E	34
Nichols, Gustavus An-		
thony - - -	C	78, 80
Neff, Charles - -	O	29
Neill, Rev. Wm., D. D.		
<i>Germantown</i> -	C	36
Natt, Mrs. Mary -	L	228
Newbold, Anthony T.	G	186
Near, Jane Ann -	L	337
Natt, Thomas J. -	E	29
Napheys, George C. -	D	80

O.

Oat, Joseph - -	F	56
Ogle, Williams -	E	24, 25

ame.	Sect.	Number.
ames -	L	223
Mrs. Hannah	I	42, 43.
zabeth -	L	162
Richard B. -	C	78, 80
-	M	124
nathan -	R	154
Perry -	H	167
asse -	O	63
Alexander -	M	27

P.

ev. John -	H	99
, Edward -	H	24
, John -	H	23
hard -	L	12
eph -	L	10
omas C. -	L	15
eph, Jr. -	L	11
lender -	L	14
K. -	I	14
lip M. -	I	15
obert A. }	G	75
m., Jr. }		
ac W. -	H	25, 26
Joseph, M. D.	G	199
nes -	H	118
Abraham R. -	H	154, 155

Name.	Sect.	Number.
Peale, Titian R. -	G	72
Perot, Joseph .	H	143
Pinchin, William .	E	12
Pogue, John, <i>Estate of</i>	G	42
Peterson, George .	F	79, 80
Pennsylvania Institution for Instruction of the		
Blind . . .	I	139, 140, 141, 142, 143,
Paxon, Richard .	L	82, 84
Perit, John W. .	I	8
Parker, Joseph .	G	33
Patterson, Joseph .	H	33, 34
Perkins, Samuel H. .	L	33
Paul, Bettie . .	L	167
Paul, James, <i>Estate of</i> ,	I	157, 158, 159, 160, 161,
Paul, Sidney . .	I	157
Paul, Jno. Rodman, M.D. I.		158
Paul, Comegys . .	I	160
Paul, James W. .	I	161
Paul, Jno. Marshall .	I	162
Platt, William . .	G	129, and half of 130
Pedrick, Silas . .	F	1
Patterson, Jonathan .	F	144, 145
Parrish, Robert A. .	H	93, 94
Perot, Francis . .	H	140
Pepper, George . .	L	119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 125
Perkins. Thomas I. .	H	150, 151

me.	Sect.	Number.
Laurence	- G	160, half west.
Robert B.	- E	22, 23
Robert M.,		
- - -	H	20
William, <i>Vault</i>	G	120
A. - -	L	509
Mrs. Eleanor	H	59
in W.		
William, Jr. }	M	{ 153, 154, one undivided
George D. }		{ third each.
W. J. B.	- G	147, west half.
Alexander, Jr.	R	108
. L. }		
S. J. }	- G	221
Wm. C.	- L	213
Henry, and }	L	{ 493 south half.
Edward S. }		{ 493 north half.
er, Amos, M.D.,		
- - -	H	176
Wm. R., M.D.,	L	165, north half.
Theophilus	- G	{ 276, north half,
		{ 278, north half.
Davis	- A	26
ac	- P	67
, Samuel D.	- C	5
omas L.	- B	6
izabeth	- R	125
le	- I	53
orge	- G	223

Name.	Sect.	Number.
Pearsall, Robert	- S	5
Pomeroy, J. C. and J. Y. L.	- L	491, west half.
Patterson, John, Jr.	- G	235
Peters, Jacob, Jr. }	- I	184
Peters, Levi Rex }		
Patterson, Robert	- G	244
Paxson, Edward	- G	280, south half
Prowattain, Evan	} G	{ 224, west half 226, east half
Aldridge, Sam'l H.		
Engle, Aaron C.		

R

Rawle, William -	- L	47
Richards, Samuel	- E	64, 65, 66, 67
Richards, Benjamin W.	- I	133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 1
Richards, John (P.)	- F	34
Richards, Aug.	- H.	
<i>Estate of</i>	- I	136
Roberts, Edward	- H	28
Roberts, Joseph L.	- H	95
Roberts, Algernon S.	- H	27
Reath, Thomas	- E	2, 3
Reed, William B.	- I	33
Robbins, Thomas	- G	76
Remington, James }	F	17
Remington, Sarah }		
Riggs, Romulus	- L	174, 175, 176, 177
Rowland, J. G.	- G	67, 68, 78, 79
Risley, Richard S.	- L	40, 41

ame.	Sect.	Number.
William H.	L	38, 39
ohn George -	F	49
seph, <i>Mana-</i>		
- - -	H	156, 157, 158, 159
Daniel M. -	A	46, 47
, Conrad -	F	13
Andrew, <i>New</i>		
l, <i>Mass.</i> -	G	125
omas, <i>Clermont</i>	G	132
John T. -	G	95
hos., <i>Estate of</i>	L	27, 28
onrad, -	B	65
Charles A. -	C	61
Edward W.,		
the hill -	P	1
Robert -	G	108
l. R., M.D., -	R	193
William -	C	93
tz, John, M.D.,		
nk - - -	L	97, 99
George - -	O	36
William - -	O	43
Charles - -	O	44
Lewis, M.D.	M	24, north half.
Thomas -	G	200
hael - - -	M	25
. Ann - - -	L	225, 226
3. L., <i>Lower</i>		
- - -	E	9

Name.	Sect.	Number.
Robertson, William H.	B	5
Reakirt, Joseph -	A	15, 16
Riehle, William -	O	49, 50, 57, 58
Reeves, Biddle -	F	129
Reeves, Benjamin -	G	239
Reeves, David -	G	237
Ridgway, Jacob	G	271
Ridgway, John J.		
Rotch, Susan R.		
Rush, Phœbe Ann		
Ross, James B. -	R	145
Remington, Thomas P.	G	141, 143
Ruschenburger, W.S.W.,		
M. D., U. S. N.	I	221, north half.
Roland, Catharine	O	11
Reiff, Matthias S.	R	139
Rockhill, Thomas C.	A	91 to 102, south third.
Reinboth, Joseph D.	C	4
Robinson, Charles W.	A	48
Randall, Joseph -	M	98
Rea, John -	G	287, 289
Rockhill, Daniel H.	H	195
Reed, Robert -	H	163
Read, James, and	G	217
Smith, Matilda W.,		
Vault		
Ritchie, James, and	M	120
Dick, John		

Name.	Sect.	Number.
n - - -	B	159, 160
Elizabeth, <i>Falls</i>		
<i>tylkill</i> - -	L	384
Conrad - -	B	65
on - - -	G	263, north half.
rid - - -	H	71
, Thompson -	R	4
on, William H.	R	62
lloughby H. -	G	255, south half.
Evans - - -	G	153
— - - - -	R	168
urriet - - -	L	244
Christiana -	R	121, south half.
George, <i>Estate of</i>	G	205
arles D, and } r, Zipheon }	M	52
, James - - -	G	212, north half.
, Rachel - - -	G	235, south half.

S.

ohn Jay - -	G	8, 9, 19, 20
nks, William	E	37, 38
, Edw., <i>Island</i>		
<i>Thomas</i> - -	L	11
, John - - -	L	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7
hn M. - - -	L	43, 45

Name.	Sect.	Number.
Sperry, Mrs. Margaret	B	31
Spering, William, <i>Vault</i>	B	52, 53
Seal, Joseph H. -	E	7, 8
Swaim, James - <i>Shrubbery</i>		46, 47, 48, 49
Smith, James P. -	E	17
Smith, Thomas S. -	E	18
Smith, Nathan -	A	88
Strawbridge, John -	H	35, 36, 40
Sweyer, Henry, <i>Vault</i>	A	9
Snider, Jacob, Jr. -	I	17, 19
Smiedel, Hannah, <i>Ma-</i> <i>nayunk</i> -	E	13
Sheridan, Owen -	B	86, 87
Struthers, John - <i>Shrubbery</i>		1, 2, 3, 4, 5
Singles, Ann -	F	32
Spooner, William -	F	35, 36
Stiles, John, <i>Northern</i> <i>Libertjes</i> -	F	20, 21, 40
Saunderson, Zaccheus W. L.		234
Spencer, James S. -	E	41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47
See, Abraham S. -	F	74
Shuster, L. -	G	103
Smith, Benjamin -	G	31
Stevenson, Augustin -	F	53
Stoddard, Curwen -	I	83, 85
Sowers, Jonathan -	F	11
Sheaff, Geo., <i>Whitemarsh</i>	I	163, 164, 165, 166, 167
Steiner, J. P. -	F	43

Name.	Sect.	Number.
ord, Henry A.	L	142
George M.	- F	22, 23, 24
M.	- L	167
, Thomas	- A	61
hn	- B	82
Nicholas	- F	121
Jacob J., <i>Vault</i>	I	48, 49
C.	- A	27
, Joseph J.	- F	3
, John T., M.D.	- F	5
George S.	- F	87
nn	- F	140, 141, 142, 143
George W.	- F	126, 127
ttom, William	F	135
deon	- C	46, 47, 48, 49
obert H.	- B	155, 156, 157, 158
nathan, <i>Estate of</i>	I	44, 45
vis M.	- F	99
ph	- G	176, two-thirds north.
eziah	- L	202
Joseph	- H	111
Robert R.	- A	6
nn, Samuel	- C	75
Jacob R.	- G	175
oseph P.	- G	178
Villiam W.	- F	123
Iary D.	- L	162

Name.	Sect.	Number.
Stiles, Edward J. .	F	125
Sherwood, John. .	B	148
Stockton, Charles, and		
Charles M. . .	C	2
Swope, George . .	E	4
Shively, Henry, <i>Vault</i>	O	34
Shuttlewood, J. & W.		
Miller . . .	B	146
Sayres, Edward S. .	M	56
Spear, Rev. Wm. Wallace	I	115
Shaw, Mrs. Mary Ann	L	209
Starr, Isaac . . .	G	202, 204
Soutter, Robert, Jr. .	F	60
Sargent, George W. .	E	27
Stratton, Sam. T., and	G	{ 138, half west. 138, half east.
Stratton, George W. }		
Stone, Dexter . . .	G	198
Stuart, George H. .	L	70
Stroupe, Anna M. .	O	15
Spang, Samuel . . .	O	51
Sharpe, Jacob L. . .	O	56
Shively, William, <i>Vault</i>	O	6, 7
Snyder, George W. .	L	389, half south.
Smith, George Roberts,		
<i>Vault</i> . . .	F	97
Stockton, Mrs. Wm. T.	G	242, half south.
Steen, Robert . . .	L	126, 127
Seyfert, John H. .	A	34

Name.	Sect.	Number.
Joseph M. -	I	84
mes S., Jr. -	G	220, half north.
Jacob H. -	H	130
, Augustus F. -	P	6
n Jane -	D	184
seph Few -	O	10
, Mary -	B	10
hn -	R	153
el B. -	L	186
ancock -	R	158
lias B. -	H	66, east half.
ger, Peter,	}	M 114, 116
Henry M. and		
nick, Pollard	}	G { 219, north half. 219, south half.
thomas, and		
son, Sophia	}	B 100
Joseph D. -		
nuel -	H	67
Hugh H. -	L	232
Hood -	B	69
lia C., <i>Estate</i>		
<i>nington, Del.</i>	H	48
welder, Mar-		
-	G	264
nn -	R	128
William, Sr.,		
<i>f Schuylkill</i> -	G	233, south half.
hn K., <i>Estate of</i>	G	139, west half.

Name.	Sect.	Number.
Smith, George K. -	G	139, east half.
Symington, Alexander	H	96
Severn, William -	H	189
Stevens, James -	G	85½, east part.
Smith, John T. -	L	342
Smith, Matilda W., and Read, James, <i>Vault</i> }	G	217
Spangenberg, Leonard, <i>Vault</i> - - -	H	191, west.
Schober, Frederick -	G	134
Schober, Samuel -	G	135
Stott, Elizabeth, <i>Vault</i>	G	195
Spohn Elizabeth -	G	222, and west half of 22
Steiner, Jacob -	G	191
Smith, Robert, <i>Vault</i> -	H	171
Sterling, Henry, <i>Pitts-</i> <i>burg</i> - - -	L	190
Swett, John B. -	E	62
Strickland, William -	D	47
Slaughter, William F.	L	244
Sword, John D. -	S	11, 12
Stewart, - - -	I	April 6, 1846
Sherman, Conger -	S	9
Shaywood, George -	L	501
Stewart, Commodore Charles, and Mrs. Elizabeth Wright }	M	13

Name.	Sect.	Number.
, James	A	72, 73
, James, Jr.		
, Guy Bryan		
, William		
, Howard		
rt, Benedict Dorsey	G	256
Alexander	- G	218, north half
Benjamin	- G	246
s, Sarah	- A	81
r, Martha, and	R	104, north half.
nb, Sarah J.		
r, Henry D. and	G	208
gan, Charles B.		
on, Jacob B.	- R	112

T.

d, Henry	}	<i>Shrubbery</i> 50, 51, 52, 53, 54
d, Robert		
er, Nathan	- G	49, 50
er, Joseph	- G	61, 62
in, Charles	- G	1
son, Charles W.	- L	86
r, John	- L	233
r, Charles	- G	100
y, C. S., <i>Clinton</i> ,		
is.	- L	71
ale, Robinson	- H	1, 2,

Name.	Sect.	Number.
<i>Thomson, John, Newark, Del., Granite Monument on the Bank, to Charles Thomson, first Secretary of the old Congress.</i>		
Thomson, Francis	- L	18
Thomson, George H.	} I	81
Thomson, C. Rockland		
Thomson, Mrs. Amelia	} I	38, 39
Tingly, Benjamin W.		
Tingley, Clement	- I	36, 37
<i>Thomson, James, Falls of Schuylkill</i>		
	- L	170
Tilford, J. W.	- F	134
Tevis, Benjamin	- G	45, 46
Troth, Henry	- F	122
Troutman, George	- A	21
Thomas, Jacob	- A	50
Thomas, Joseph M.	- A	52
Traquair, Adam	- B	129
Thompson, Newcombe B.	C	50
Taylor, John M.	- L	74
Taylor, Geo. & Wm.	- F	7
<i>"The Trustees of the Evangelical Lutheran Congregation of St. John's Church, in the city and vicinity of Philadelphia," Section O, in the northeast corner of the Cemetery.</i>		
Tucker, William E.	- H	88
<i>Ter' Hoeven, Mrs. Anna</i>		
Susana Helena	- F	102

Name.	Sect.	Number.
ae, John -	G	119, west half.
unter, William -	G	177
nas, John -	D	63
in, Thomas, Vault	A	36
s, Lewis -	L	389, half north.
mpson, Isaac -	M	122
mpson, Ambrose W.,		
errace -	S	27
ker, John E., of Miss.	L	241, north half.
ckara, Samuel W. -	I	118, 119.
mas, Moses -	I	67
quair, Samuel H. -	R	20, and east half 18
lor, William C. -	H	66, west half.
mpson, William R.	G	265
mpson, Robert, Jr.	G	267
rlow, Paul -	A	43
lor, William -	G	162
lor, Zipheon and }	M	52
eed, Charles D. }		
omas, George -	G	268
ns, John -	F	77

U.

stead, Jacob -	D	65, 66
uhart, David C. -	F	12

V.

ux, Mrs. George -	H	69, 70
ight, Edward P. -	L	205

Name.	Sect.	Number.
Vanseckel, Elijah	<i>Shrubbery</i>	19, 20, 21, 22, 23
Voight, Thomas	L	204
Vezin, Charles	O	52, 53, 54, 55
Vaughan, John	G	118
Voight, Mrs. Margaret,		
<i>Estate of</i>	L	248
Voute, Louis C.	R	115
Vaux, William S.	H	63
Valentine, James C.	G	229

W.

Wiltbank, Rev. Jas., and		
John, M. D.	H	54
Wetherill, Mrs. Rachel	A	54, 55
Wetherill, Wm., M. D.	A	56
Wetherill, Mrs. Marga-		
retta S.	A	57
Waterman, A. G.	E	39, 40
Wharton, Mrs. John,		
<i>Vault</i>	H	108
Withers, Joseph N.	F	119
Way, Lippincott &	F	107
Whildin, Alexander	G	37
Waldie, Adam	I	4
Walter, Edwin	G	64
Williams, John A.	E	59
Wilson, Joseph L.	L	207
Ward, George W.	L	246
Wattson, Thomas	G	96

ame.	Sect.	Number.
Thomas B. -	G	94
adet -	L	499
George D. -	L	67, 68
Thomas L. -	L	166
es -	L	88, 90
William -	I	90
in -	I	91
in, Jr. -	I	93
muel -	I	92
& C. S. -	H	132, 133, 136, 137, 138, 139
P. W. & A. W. H		55
omas -	H	148, 149, 152, 153
eph -	H	144, 145
Edward S. -	L	55, 56
David, <i>Estate</i>		
-	G	123
nry -	B	1, 2, 3
Elizabeth P. -	I	159
n, S. R. -	F	15, 16
liam -	A	62, 63
ohn -	D	82
, James S. -	F	10
Amuel G. -	L	131
William -	F	136, 137, 138, 139
ames -	F	132, 133
Daniel J. }		
ohn F. }	C	3
Henry J. }		
George J. -	F	86
, C., and Jo-		
Ingersoll -	N	21

Name.	Sect.	Number.
Waters, Aaron -	A	84
Ward, Samuel L. -	D	65, 66
Wilmer, J Ringgold -	H	44
Wines, Enoch C. -	L	42
Walter, Thomas U. -	L	387
Wise, John -	M	32
Wister, William Wynne	I	223
Whelan, Edward -	H	60
Waldron, Nathaniel -	L	154
Wells, Eleanor -	M	22
Wood, William B. -	L	129
Woodward, Charles and Samuel	M	19
White, Elizabeth, and Gray, Robert E.	G	149, half east, half
Williams, Christopher C.	L	208
Wray, Alexander -	R	152, south half.
Wray, James -	R	152, north half.
Wilkins, Wm. W., M. D., Gaston, N. C.	L	171
Widdifield, James -	I	58, 59
Wright, Peter -	B	43
Wright, Robert K. -	I	5
Wright, James A. -	B	42
Whipple, Mary -	G	65
Wise, Jacob -	R	113
West, George E. -	R	22
Welsh, John H. { West, James }	B	8

ne.	Sect.	Number.
s - -	M	111, north half.
- -	M	111, south half.
iklin S. -	H	190
am R. -	G	172
eph - -	F	67, east half.
mas, <i>Falls</i>		
ill - -	R	8
iphalet,		
on, <i>Mass.</i>	H	86
lina S., <i>Uti.</i>		
ork - -	L	240, south half.
e G. - -	I	123
William -	G	151
y M.,	}	M 114, 116
er, Peter,		
k, Pollard		
uel - -	A	60
isaac S. -	I	100, 101
ert - -	B	91
liam - -	R	180
abeth, and	}	M 13
Stewart		
hibald -	G	269
e B., M. D.	}	G 295
es S.		
en - -	I	64, 65
R. - -	I	189, south half.
amuel, <i>Es.</i>		
- -	F	112
harles B. -	A	64, 65, 66, 67

Watson, James V.	-	I	60
Watson, Anne	-	I	62
Walter, Thomas U.	-	G	232

Y.

Yardley, Wm., Jr.	-	I	1
Yardley, Thos. H., M.D.	I	2	
Yohe, Mrs. Catharine,			
<i>Estate of</i>	-	H	120, 124
Yeager, Joseph	-	A	25
Yeager, Benjamin	-	E	6
Yard, Edmund	-	G	160, east half
Yeager, Peter	-	O	28
Yard, Pearson	-	B	78
Young, Edwin	-	D	

CHAPTER V.

THE TREES AND SHRUBS.

"Bring flowers, pale flowers, o'er the bier to spread,
A crown for the brow of the early dead!
For this through the leaves hath the white rose burst,
For this in the woods was the violet nurst—
Though they sigh in vain for what once was ours,
They are love's last gift! bring ye flowers—pale flowers!"

MRS. HEMANS.

THE botanical riches of Laurel Hill being frequently alluded to, we insert a catalogue of a few of the most remarkable and interesting varieties of the trees and shrubs which have been collected at this spot. The following list embraces a portion of the most beautiful of those now found on the place; such as are deemed suitable for the adornment of a Cemetery. It is designed to add others as they can be procured.

In short, the Managers desire that one specimen at least of every valuable tree and shrub which will bear the climate of this latitude, shall be found in these grounds, forming a species of Arboretum.

LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL TREES AND SHRUBS, ETC.,
AT LAUREL HILL.

- Clematis Flammula*, *L.* The Inflammatory-juiced Clematis, or Sweet-scented Virgin's Bower.
- Clematis Vitalba*, *L.* The White-vine Clematis, or Traveller's Joy.
- Clematis Virginiana*, *L.* The Virginian Clematis.
- Clematis Cœrulea*, *Lindl.* The Blue, or Violet-flowered Clematis.
- Magnolia Grandiflora*, *L.* The Large-flowered Magnolia.
- Magnolia Glauca*, *L.* The Glaucous-leaved Magnolia.
- Magnolia Tripetala*, *L.* The Three-petaled Magnolia.
- Magnolia Macrophylla*, *Mx.* The Long-leaved Magnolia.
- Magnolia Acuminata*. The Pointed-leaved Magnolia, or Cucumber Tree.
- Magnolia Cordata*, *Mx.* The Heart-leaved, or Yellow Magnolia.
- Magnolia Auriculata*, *Lam.* The Auricled-leaved Magnolia.
- Magnolia Conspicua*, *Salisb.* The Yulan, or Conspicuous-flowered Magnolia, called sometimes the Chandelier Tree.
- Magnolia Purpurea*, *Sims.* The Purple-flowered Magnolia.
- Liriodendron Tulipifera*, *L.* The Tulip-bearing Liriodendron, or Tulip Tree.
- Berberis Vulgaris*, *L.* The Common Berberry.
-

erberis Aristata, Dec. The Bristled Tooth-leaved Berberry.

ahonia Aquifolium, Nutt. The Holly-leaved Mahonia, or Ash Berberry.

ilia Europæ, L. The European Lime Tree.

ilia Americana, L. The American Lime Tree.

tuartia Virginica, Cav. The Virginian Stuartia.

ordonia Pubescens, L'Her. The Pubescent Gordonia, or Loblolly Bay, formerly the *Franklinia Americana, Marsh.*

typericum, L. The St. John's Wort, a number of species.

cer, L. The Maple, many species, among which may be noted,

cer Striatum, L. The Striped-barked Maple.

cer Platanoides, L. The Platanus-like, or Norway Maple.

cer Saccharinum, L. The Sugar Maple.

cer Pseudo-Platanus, L. The Mock Plane Tree, the Sycamore, or Great Maple.

cer Opalus, Ait. The Opal, or Italian Maple.

cer Rubrum, L. The Red-flowering, or Scarlet Maple.

esculus Hippocastanum, L. The Common Horse Chestnut.

esculus Ohioensis, Michx. The Ohio Horse Chestnut, or the Ohio Buckeye.

esculus Rubicunda, Lois. The Reddish-flowered Horse Chestnut.

avia Rubra, Lam. The Red-flowered Pavia, or Small Buckeye.

avia Macrostachya, Mx. The Long-racemed Pavia.

- Kolreuteria Paniculata*, *Lam.* The Panicked Floweri
Kolreuteria.
- Vitis Riparia*, *Michx.* The River-side, or Sweet-scen
Vine.
- Ampelopsis Hederacea*, *Michx.* The Ivy-like Ampelop
or Five-leaved Ivy.
- Xanthoxylum Fraxineum*, *Willd.* The Ash-leaved X
thoxylum, or Common Toothache Tree.
- Ptelea Trifoliata*, *L.* The Three-leafleted Ptelea,
Shrubby Trefoil, or Hop Tree.
- Ailantus Glandulosa*, *Desf.* The Glandulous-lea
Ailanto.
- Staphylea Trifoliata*, *L.* The Threo-leafleted Staphyl
or Bladder-nut Tree.
- Staphylea Pinnata*, *L.* The Pinnated-leaved Staphyl
or Bladder-nut Tree.
- Euonymus Europæus*, *L.* The European Euonymus,
Spindle Tree.
- Euonymus Americana*, *L.* The American Euonymus,
Spindle Tree.
- Celastrus Scandens*, *L.* The Climbing-stemmed Celastr
or Staff Tree.
- Ilex Aquifolium*, *L.* The Prickly-leaved Holly.
- Ilex Opaca*, *Ait.* The Opaque-leaved, or American Hol
- Rhus Cotinus*, *L.* The Cotinus Rhus, or Venetian Sum
or Mist Tree.
- Sophora Pendula*, *L.* The Weeping Sophora.
- Virgilia Lutea*, *Mich.* The Yellow-wooded Virgilia,
Yellow Wood.
-

- Junceum, L.* The Spanish Broom.
Laburnum, L. The Common Laburnum.
Laburnum Pendulum, L. The Weeping Laburnum.
Laburnum Purpureum, L. The Purple Laburnum.
Nana, Nutt. The Dwarf Amorphia, or False Cytisus.
Pseud-Acacia, L. The Common Robinia, or Mimosa.
Ruscifolia, Vent. The Clammy-barked Robinia.
Rosea, L. The Rose Acacia.
Serrata, L. The Bladder Senna.
Frutescens, Dec. The Shrubby Wistaria, or Japanese Wistaria.
Chinensis, Dec. The Chinese Wistaria.
Triacanthos, L. The Three-thorned Gleditsia, or Honey Locust.
Coffea Canadensis, Lam. The Kentucky Coffee Tree.
Alnus Canadensis, L. The Common Judas Tree.
Alnus Communis, L. The Common Alder.
Cerasus, Dec. The Bird-cherry Tree.
Rosa Flore Pleno, Mærch. The Flowering Rose Tree.
 A great variety of hardy roses will be found on the grounds, including the best varieties.
 The Thorn. A great variety of the most ornamental.
Microphylla, Wall. The Small-leaved Cotoneaster.

Cydonia Japonica, *Pers.* *Pyrus Japonica*, or the Quince Tree, three varieties.

Calycanthus Fragrans, *Lindl.* The Fragrant Calycanthus.

Philadelphus Coronarius, *L.* The Garland Philadelphus or Mock Orange.

Philadelphus Inodorus, *L.* The Scentless-flower Orange.

Hydrangea Hortensia, *Sieb.* The Common Hydrangea.
Hydrangea Quercifolia, *Bartram.* The Oak-leaf Hydrangea.

Hedera Helix, *L.* The Common Ivy.

Hedera Poetica, *Bauh.* The Poet's Ivy, &c.

Cornus Florida, *L.* The Florida Dogwood.

Aucuba Japonica, *Thunb.* The Japan Aucuba at Laurel Hill.

Lonicera. Honeysuckle. All the varieties known hardy in America.

Cephalanthus Occidentalis, *L.* The Western Button Bush.

Rhododendron Ponticum, *L.* The Pontic Rhododendron or Rose Bay.

Rhododendron Maximum, *L.* The largest Rhododendron or American Rose Bay.

Rhododendron Catawbiense, *Michx.* The Catawba Rhododendron.

Kalmia Latifolia, *L.* The Common Laurel.

Halesia Tetraptera, *L.* The four-winged-fruited Halesia or Common Snowdrop Tree.

Halesia Diptera, *L.* The two-winged-fruited Halesia or Snowdrop Tree.

anthus Virginica, L. The Virginian Snow-flower
Fringe Tree.

pa, L. The Lilac. Several varieties.

us Americana, Willd. The American Ash.

us Excelsior Pendula, Ait. The Weeping Ash and
3r varieties.

s Americana, Willd. The Mountain Ash.

num Officinale, L. The Officinal, or Common Jas-
ie.

Major, L. The Great Periwinkle.

Minor, L. The Less Periwinkle.

oca Græca, L. The Greek Periploca, or Virginia
vine.

nia Capreolata, L. The tendrilled Bignonia, or
umpet-flower.

nia Radicans, L. The Rooting Bignonia, or Trum-
flower.

ia Syringæfolia, Sims. The Lilac-like-leaved Ca-
a.

s Sassafras, L. The Sassafras Laurel, or Sassafras
e.

erdia Argentea, Nutt. The Silver-leaved Shep-
dia, or Buffalo Berry.

lochia Siphon, L'Herit. The Siphon-like Birthwort.

lochia Tomentosa, Sims. The Tomentose Birth-
t.

s Sempervirens, L. The Evergreen or Common
Tree.

s Argentia. The Silver Box.

s Aurea. The Golden Box.

- Buxus Variegata*. The Variegated Box.
Macluria Aurantiaca, *Nutt.* The Osage Orange.
Ulmus Campestris, *L.* The English or Common Elm
Ulmus Glabra, *Mill.* The Wych Elm.
Ulmus Americana, *L.* The American Elm.
Juglans Nigra, *L.* The Black-wooded Walnut Tree.
Juglans Cinerea, *L.* The Gray-branched Walnut T
or Butternut.
Carya Alba, *Nutt.* The Shellbark Hickory of several
varieties.
Salix Babylonica. The Babylonian or Weeping Wil
Salix Annularis. The Curled Willow.
Populus Alba, *L.* The White Poplar or Abele Tree.
Populus Canescens, *Smith.* The Gray, or Common W
Poplar.
Populus Tremula, *L.* The Trembling-leaved Popla
Aspen.
Populus Trepida, *Willd.* The American Aspen.
Populus Græca, *Ait.* The Grecian, or Athenian Po
Populus Nigra, *L.* The Black-barked, or Common B
Poplar.
Populus Fastigiata, *Desf.* The Lombardy Poplar.
Betula Alba, *L.* The White, or Common Birch.
Betula Pendula. The Weeping Birch.
Betula Papyracea, *Ait.* The Paper Birch.
Betula Nigra, *L.* The Black Birch.
Quercus Lucombeana, *Swt.* The Lucombe Oak.
Quercus Macrocarpa, *Willd.* The Large-fruited Amer
Oak.

- us Alba, L.* The White Oak.
us Prinos, L. The Chestnut-leaved Oak.
us Rubra, L. The Red, or Champion Oak.
us Coccinea, Willd. The Scarlet Oak.
us Tinctoria, Willd. The Quercitron, or Dyer's
 .
us Palustris, Willd. The Pin Oak.
us Nigra, Willd. The Black Jack Oak.
us Phellos, L. The Willow Oak.
us Cerris, L. The Turkey Oak.
us Sylvatica, L. The Wood, or Common Beech.
nea Vesca, G. The Eatable Spanish Chestnut.
nea Americana, Michx. The American Chestnut.
nus Betulus, L. The Birch, or Common Hornbeam.
nus Americana, L. The American Hornbeam.
us Avellana, L. The Hazelnut, several varieties.
us Orientalis, L. The Oriental Plane.
us Occidentalis, L. The Western Plane, or But-
 wood.
dambar Styraciflua, L. The Sweet-gum Liquidam-
 .
us Baccata, L. The Berried, or Common Yew.
us Canadensis, Willd. The North American Yew.
us Hibernica, Hook. The Irish Yew.
uria Adiantifolia, Smith. The Ginkgo Tree.
us Sylvestris, L. The Scotch Fir.
us Pinaster, Ait. The Pinaster, or Cluster Pine.
us Pinea, L. The Stone Pine.
us Inops, Ait. The Jersey Pine.

- Pinus Resinosa*, *Ait.* The Resinous or Red Pine.
Pinus Mitis, *Michx.* The Yellow Pine.
Pinus Australis, *Michx.* The Southern Pine.
Pinus, Strobus, *Lindl.* The Weymouth Pine.
Abies Canadensis, *Michx.* The Hemlock Spruce Fir.
Abies Excelsa, *Dec.* The Norway Spruce Fir.
Abies Alba, *Michx.* The White Spruce Fir.
Abies Nigra, *Poir.* The Black Spruce Fir.
Abies Balsamea. The Balm of Gilead, or American Silver Fir.
Larix Europæa, *Dec.* The European Larch.
Larix Americana, *Michx.* The American Larch.
Cedrus Libani, *Barr.* The Cedar of Lebanon.*
Thuja Occidentalis, *L.* The American Arbor Vitæ.
Thuja Orientalis, *L.* The Chinese Arbor Vitæ.
Taxodium Distichum, *Rich.* The Deciduous Cypress.
Juniperus Virginiana, *L.* The Virginian Juniper, or Blue Cedar.
Juniperus Communis, *L.* The Common Juniper.
-

*The Cedar of Lebanon is one of the most beautiful trees, rather slow in coming to maturity, but in the different stages of its growth is handsome; its exceedingly dark foliage, its horizontal branches, extending twenty or forty feet, give it the most imposing appearance for a cemetery. It is quite impractical in requiring much room, and repudiating all company, even its own species, which it never permits to approach without exhibiting how much it has been contaminated. It is perfectly hardy in America, but extremely rare. More than twenty specimens have been placed at Laurel Hill.

Juniperus Suecica, L. The Swedish Juniper.

Yucca Gloriosa, L. The Glorious Yucca, or Adam's
needle.

Yucca Filamentosa. The Thready, or Filamentose
Yucca.

Bulbs, &c. Lily of the Valley, Christmas Rose, Monks-
hood, Sweet Violets, White Violets, Lilies, Phlox, &c.,
&c.

REMARKS DESIGNED FOR THE INFORMATION OF LOT
HOLDERS ON THE SUBJECT OF PLANTING.

THE first general remark which experience has dictated is, that rose bushes, and most plants of an herbaceous kind, rarely succeed well under the shade of the large trees, and especially under the Pines. Roses require sun and air; the sub-soil being gravel and loam is admirably adapted to their growth; they are uncommonly successful where they have been properly planted in a suitable exposure. The "daily" roses, and those which bloom throughout the summer and fall months, should be preferred. The new tribe of Remontantes, or Hybrid Perpetual Roses, between the Perpetual and Bourbons, possessing the beauty and fragrance of the former, with the growth and foliage of the latter, and which produce an abundance of flowers from June to November, and are perfectly hardy, are most desirable.

The Noisettes are extremely beautiful. The profusion of their flowers produced in immense clusters, frequently from fifty to one hundred, makes them superbly ornamental objects. Other kinds might be named, but most gardeners will be able to give a list of such as are hardy and ornamental, as well as fragrant. Roses, as well as other plants, should always be placed in some good soil.

Lot-holders, *who have ground in the shade*, will be most successful in planting if they select the following shrubs and bushes :

hododendron Maximum, or Mountain Laurel.

hododendron Ponticum, or Rose Bay.

hododendron Catawbiense, or Catawba Rhododendron.

ortugal Laurel. *Kalmia Latifolia*, or Common Laurel.

The above are of slow growth, beautiful in all their stages, long lived, and flower freely at Laurel Hill, in dense shade.

ordonia Pubescens, or *Franklinia*, a superb bush, bearing fragrant flowers in the fall; succeeds under moderate shade.

edera Helix, or Ivy. The giant Ivy may with care be trained over the marble posts, wire, &c.

lex Aquifolium and *Opaca*, or Prickly-leaved and Opaque-leaved Holly; very desirable both as single trees and for hedges.

ucuba Japonica, or Japan *Aucuba*. This is a rare and most desirable evergreen; its green leaves, variegated with angular yellow spots, are beautiful at all seasons.

asminum Officinale, or Common Jasmine.

Linca Major and *Minor*, or large and small Periwinkle, evergreen, and very suitable for graves.

luxus, or Box Bushes and Trees—all the varieties. See the list.

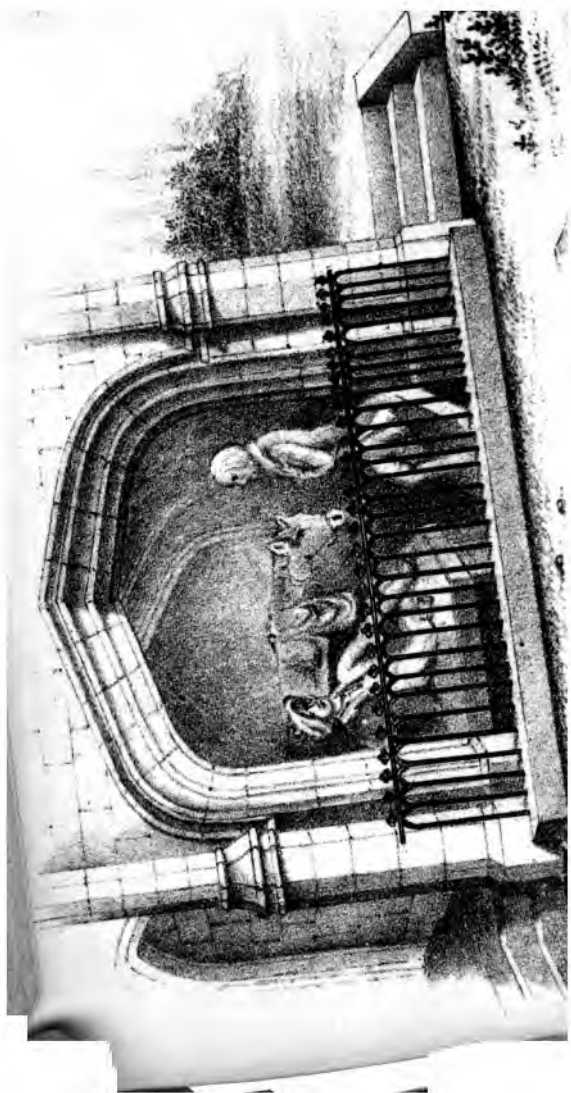
axus, or Yew Trees, all the varieties—especially to be sought for.

icea Balsamea, or American Balm of Gilead; very beautiful when young, but frequently when older it loses its under branches.

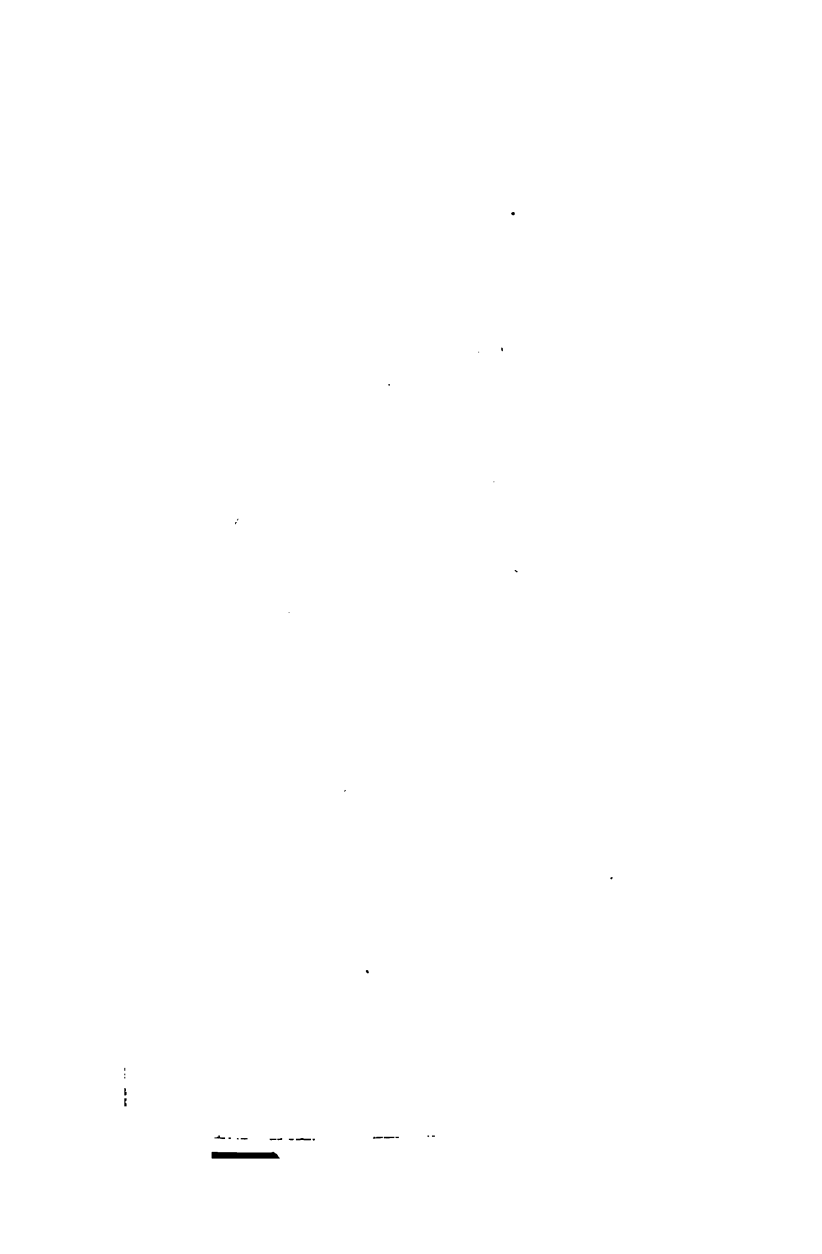
Thuja Occidentalis, or **American Arbor Vitæ** ; this becomes a large tree, and may be planted where such are required ; instances of which will be very rare. The Chinese variety is worthless after a few years growth, except when in a trimmed hedge.

Juniperus Communis, or **Common Juniper** ; when this regularly attended to, coned and trimmed, it is very ornamental.

The **Lily of the Valley** and **Phlox**, succeed and bloom in almost every situation, as does the **Evergreen Honeysuckle**.



STATUES
OF
LD MORTALITY AND HIS PONY,
AND OF
SIR WALTER SCOTT.



CHAPTER VI.

STATUES OF OLD MORTALITY AND HIS PONY, AND OF SIR
WALTER SCOTT.

" Why seeks he with unwearied toil
Through death's dim walks to urge his way
Reclaim his long-asserted spoil,
And lead oblivion into day?"

LANGHORNE.

THE figure of Old Mortality was cut by Mr. Thom in Scotland, and with its accompanying Pony and a plaster cast of Sir Walter Scott, was exhibited in Edinburgh, London, and elsewhere. Mr. Thom brought them to this country, where he has fixed his residence, and placed them in a room in New York; here a limited number of citizens and strangers enjoyed a view of the group. In removing them to Newark, the Pony was broken to fragments, and the sculptor despaired of ever turning his remaining figure to account; but having purchased a quarry in New Jersey, the stone of which was admirably adapted to his chisel, he offered to complete the entire group for Laurel Hill Cemetery, a place which he deemed admirably adapted to their location, and to dispose of his right to the whole. The Cemetery Company acceded to his wishes. The Pony and Sir Walter are therefore the

products of Mr. Thom's chisel, from American stone, and are alike creditable to his genius and skill.

How faithfully the sculptor has embodied the description of the author, may best be seen by reference to the introductory chapter of the tale of *Old Mortality*.

The figure of Sir Walter is pronounced by competent judges an excellent likeness; the head is after the bust of Chantrey, and the remainder of the figure is taken partly from the best prints, and partly from Mr. Thom's own personal recollections.

The Managers of the Cemetery, in placing these figures on the grounds, had in view the possibility of embodying the idea that Laurel Hill is to be permanent; as *Old Mortality* loved to repair defaced tombstones, so the originators of the plan of the Cemetery hope it may be the study of their successors to keep the place in perpetual repair, and to transmit it undefaced to a distant date.

The following extract from the *National Gazette*, is happily worded.—“The Laurel Hill Cemetery has lately been adorned by two very significant and appropriate statues—one of Sir Walter Scott, represented sitting on a tombstone, talking to *Old Mortality*, who is engaged in his pious and patriotic occupation of bringing into fresh relief the decayed and dubious inscription on the grave of a Covenanter, happily emblematic of the care bestowed on the enclosures and vaults; his little pony is also represented. These statues are from the chisel of that exquisite

the Burns of sculpture, Thom. There sits Sir Walter, in his ordinary dress, and with his stout spiral walking-cane in his hand. The representation is superbly lifelike, soul, genius—all are embodied. The coat, vest and breeches, are as natural as if they were from the work of an Edinburgh tailor, and Souter Johnnie could have made a more natural pair of heavy boots. This is the only statue extant representing Sir Walter in his costume. Old Mortality has a face of magically lifelike expression; his position, general appearance, dress, are of correspondent perfection with those of the original himself. The faithful quadruped, except that the artist has made him sleek, according to the tasteful requirements of the art, would pass for the original portrait. The details of his primitive gear are presented with fidelity."

As the pious enthusiasm of a Scottish pilgrim to the graves of his country's martyrs, and freshen his mind of their virtues, their suffering, and glorious death. His pilgrimage was from churchyard to churchyard and when his eye rested on the fading memorials of those who had virtuously lived and bravely died, his industry was ready to stop the progress of the decay and trace anew the epitaphs of the dead.

THE PRELIMINARY CHAPTER OF OLD MOR

"Most readers," says the manuscript of Mr. "must have witnessed with delight the joy which attends the dismissing of a village-school summer evening. The buoyant spirit of repressed with so much difficulty during the hours of discipline, may then be seen to express, in shout, and song, and frolic, as the little join in groups on their play-ground, and arrange matches of sport for the evening. But there is a rival who partakes of the relief afforded by the of dismissal, whose feelings are not so obvious of the spectator, or so apt to receive his sympathy: mean the teacher himself, who, stunned with and suffocated with the closeness of his school spent the whole day (himself against a host) in ruling petulance, exciting indifference to action to enlighten stupidity, and labouring to soften and whose very powers of intellect have been clogged by hearing the same dull lesson repeated a hundred times by rote, and only varied by the various blunders of the reciters. Even the flowers of classic genius, whose solitary fancy is most gratified, have been degraded, in his imagination, by their connection with errors, and with punishment; so the Eclogues of Virgil and Odes of Horace are considerably allied in association with the sullen

monotonous recitation of some blubbering school-boy. to these mental distresses are added a delicate frame of dy, and a mind ambitious of some higher distinction in that of being the tyrant of childhood, the reader may ve some slight conception of the relief which a solitary ilk, in the cool of a fine summer evening, affords to the ad which has ached, and the nerves which have been attered, for so many hours, in plying the irksome task public instruction.

"To me these evening strolls have been the happiest urs of an unhappy life; and if any gentle reader shall id pleasure in perusing these lucubrations, I am not un-lling he should know, that the plan of them has been ually traced in those moments, when relief from toil d clamour, combined with the quiet scenery around me, s disposed my mind to the task of composition.

"My chief haunt, in these hours of golden leisure, is e banks of the small stream, which, winding through a me vale of green bracken,' passes in front of the village hool-house of Gandercleugh. For the first quarter of a ile, perhaps, I may be disturbed from my meditations in der to return the scrape, or doffed bonnet, of such strag-ers among my pupils as fish for trout and minnows in e little brook, or seek rushes and wild flowers by its mar-n. But beyond the space I have mentioned, the juvenile iglers do not, after sunset, voluntarily extend their excursions. The cause is, that farther up the narrow valley, and a recess which seems scooped out of the side of the steep, athy bank, there is a deserted burial-ground, which the

little cowards are fearful of approaching in the twilight. To me, however, the place has an inexpressible charm. It has long been the favourite termination of my walks, and, if my kind patron forgets not his promise, will (and probably at no very distant day) be my final resting-place after my mortal pilgrimage.*

"It is a spot which possesses all the solemnity of feeling attached to a burial-ground, without exciting those of a more displeasing description. Having been very little used for many years, the few hillocks which rise above the level plain are covered with the same short velvet turf. The monuments, of which there are about seven or eight, are half sunk in the ground, and overgrown with moss. No newly-erected tomb disturbs the sober serenity of our reflections by reminding us of recent calamity, and no rank-springing grass forces upon our imagination the remnants of mortality which ferment beneath. The daisy which sprinkles the sod, and the harebell which hangs over it, derive their pure nourishment from the dew of heaven, and their growth impresses us with no degrading or disgusting recollections. Death has indeed been here, and its traces are before us; but they are softened

* Note by Mr. Jedediah Clieishbotham:—'That I kept my plight in this melancholy matter with my deceased and lamented friend, appeareth from a handsome headstone, erected at my proper charges on this spot, bearing the name and calling of Peter Pattieson, with the date of his nativity and sepulture: together also with a testimony of his merits, attested by myself, as his superior and patron.—J. C.

d deprived of their horror by our distance from the
riod when they have been first impressed. Those who
ep beneath are only connected with us by the reflection
at they have once been what we now are, and that, as
eir relics are now identified with their mother earth,
rs shall, at some future period, undergo the same trans-
rmation.

"Yet, although the moss has been collected on the most
odern of these humble tombs, during four generations of
ankind, the memory of some of those who sleep beneath
em is still held in revered remembrance. It is true,
at upon the largest, and, to an antiquary, the most inte-
sting monument of the group, which bears the effigies
a doughty knight in his hood of mail, with his shield
nging on his breast, the armorial bearings are defaced
time, and a few worn-out letters may be read at the
asure of the decipherer, *Dns. Johan . . . de . . . Hamel,*
Johan . . . de Lamel . . . And it is also true, that of an
other tomb, richly sculptured with an ornamental cross,
itre, and pastoral staff, tradition can only aver, that a
rtain nameless bishop lies interred there. But upon
her two stones which lie beside, may still be read in
de prose and ruder rhyme, the history of those who
ep beneath them. They belong, we are assured by the
itaph, to the class of persecuted Presbyterians who af-
rded a melancholy subject for history in the time of
arles II., and his successor.* In returning from the

* James, Seventh King of Scotland of that name, and Second
ording to the numeration of the kings of England.—J. C.

battle of Pentland Hills, a party of the insurrectionists had been attacked in this glen by a small detachment of the king's troops, and three or four either killed or mangled, or shot after being made prisoners, as they lay with arms in their hands. The peasantry congregate about the tombs of those victims of prelate and king, which they do not render to more splendid monuments, and when they point them out to their sons, the fate of the sufferers, usually conclude, bid them to be ready, should times call for it, to die in death in the cause of civil and religious liberty for their brave forefathers.

"Although I am far from venerating the persons who are asserted by those who call themselves the followers of the Reformation, and whose intolerance and narrow-mindedness are at least conspicuous as their devotional zeal, without depreciating the memory of those sufferers of whom united the independent sentiments of the Puritans with the suffering zeal of a Hooper or a Lathrop. On the other hand, it would be unjust to forget, even of those who had been most active in carrying out, they conceived the rebellious and seditious spirit of unhappy wanderers, displayed themselves, and were upon to suffer for their political and religious principles with the same daring and devoted zeal, tinctured in with chivalrous loyalty, as in the former with religious enthusiasm. It has often been remarked of this character, that the stubbornness with which it shows most to advantage in adversity, when it

to the native sycamore of the hills, which scorns to be biassed in its mode of growth, even by the influence of the prevailing wind, but, shooting its branches with equal boldness in every direction, shows no weather-side to the storm, and may be broken, but can never be bended. It must be understood that I speak of my countrymen as they fall under my own observation. When in foreign countries, I have been informed that they are more docile. But it is time to return from this digression.

“ One summer evening, as in a stroll, such as I have described, I approached this deserted mansion of the dead, I was somewhat surprised to hear sounds distinct from those which usually soothe its solitude, the gentle chiding, namely, of the brook, and the sighing of the wind in the boughs of three gigantic ash-trees, which mark the cemetery. The clink of a hammer was, on this occasion, distinctly heard; and I entertained some alarm that a march-dike, long meditated by the two proprietors whose estates were divided by my favourite brook, was about to be drawn up the glen, in order to substitute its rectilinear deformity for the graceful winding of the natural boundary. As I approached, I was agreeably undeceived. An old man was seated upon the monument of the slaughtered Presbyterians, and busily employed in deepening, with his chisel, the letters of the inscription, which, announcing, in scriptural language, the promised blessings of futurity to be the lot of the slain, anathematized the murderers with corresponding violence. A blue bonnet of unusual dimensions covered the gray hairs of the pious

workman. His dress was a large old-fashioned coat, of coarse cloth called *hoddin-gray*, usually worn by the elder peasants, with waistcoat and breeches of the same; and the whole suit, though still in decent repair, had obviously seen a train of long service. Strong clouted shoes studded with hob-nails, and *gramoches* or *leggins*, made of thick black cloth, completed his equipment. Beside him fed among the graves a pony, the companion of his journey, whose extreme whiteness as well as its projecting bones and hollow eyes indicated its antiquity. It was harnessed in the most simple manner, with a pair of branks, a hair tether or halter, and a *sunk*, or cushion of straw, instead of bridle and saddle. A canvass pouch hung round the neck of the animal, for the purpose, probably, of containing the rider's tools, and anything else he might have occasion to carry with him. Although I had never seen the old man before, yet, from the singularity of his employment, and the style of his equipage, I had no difficulty in recognising a religious itinerant whom I had often heard talked of, and who was known in various parts of Scotland by the title of Old Mortality.

“Where this man was born or what was his real name, I have never been able to learn; nor are the motives which made him desert his home, and adopt the erratic mode of life which he pursued, known to me except very generally. According to the belief of most people, he was a native of either the county of Dumfries or Galloway, and lineally descended from some of those champions of the Covenant, whose deeds and sufferings

were his favourite theme. He is said to have held, at one period of his life, a small moorland farm; but whether from pecuniary losses or domestic misfortune, he had long renounced that and every other gainful calling. In the language of Scripture, he left his house, his home, and his kindred, and wandered about until the day of his death, a period of nearly thirty years.

“ During this long pilgrimage, the pious enthusiast regulated his circuit so as annually to visit the graves of the unfortunate Covenanters who suffered by the sword, or by the executioner, during the reigns of the two last monarchs of the Stuart line. These are the most numerous in the western districts of Ayr, Galloway, and Dumfries; but they are also to be found in other parts of Scotland, wherever the fugitives had fought, or fallen, or suffered by military or civil execution. Their tombs are often apart from all human habitation, in the remote moors and wilds to which the wanderers had fled for concealment. But wherever they existed, Old Mortality was sure to visit them when his annual round brought them within his reach. In the most lonely recesses of the mountains, the moorfowl-shooter has been often surprised to find him buised in cleaning the moss from the gray stones, renewing with his chisel the half-defaced inscriptions, and repairing the emblems of death with which these simple monuments are usually adorned. Motives of the most sincere though fanciful devotion induced the old man to dedicate so many years of existence to perform this tribute to the memory of the deceased warriors of the

church. He considered himself as fulfilling a sacred duty, while renewing to the eyes of posterity the decaying emblems of the zeal and sufferings of their forefathers, and thereby trimming, as it were, the beacon-light, which was to warn future generations to defend their religion even unto blood.

“ In all his wanderings, the old pilgrim never seemed to need, or was known to accept pecuniary assistance. It is true his wants were very few ; for wherever he went, he found ready quarters in the house of some Cameronian of his own sect, or of some other religious person. The hospitality which was reverentially paid to him he always acknowledged, by repairing the gravestones (if there existed any) belonging to the family or ancestors of his host. As the wanderer was usually to be seen bent on his pious task within the precincts of some country churchyard, or reclined on the solitary tombstone among the heath, disturbing the plover and the black-cock with the clink of his chisel and mallet, with his old white pony grazing by his side, he acquired from his converse among the dead the popular appellation of Old Mortality.

“ The character of such a man could have in it little connexion even with innocent gaiety. Yet, among those of his own religious persuasion he is reported to have been cheerful. The descendants of persecutors, or those whom he supposed guilty of entertaining similar tenets, and the scoffers at religion by whom he was sometimes assailed, he usually termed the generation of vipers. Conversing with others, he was grave and sententious,

not without a cast of severity. But he is said never to have been observed to give way to violent passion excepting upon one occasion, when a mischievous truant-boy defaced with a stone the nose of a cherub's face which the old man was engaged in retouching. I am in general a sparer of the rod, notwithstanding the maxim of Solomon, for which school-boys have little reason to thank his memory ; but on this occasion I deemed it proper to show that I did not hate the child. But I must return to the circumstance attending my first interview with this interesting enthusiast.

“ In accosting Old Mortality, I did not fail to pay respect to his years and his principles, beginning my address by a respectful apology for interrupting his labours. The old man intermitted the operation of the chisel, took off his spectacles and wiped them, then replacing them on his nose, acknowledged my courtesy by a suitable return. Encouraged by his affability, I intruded upon him some questions concerning the sufferers on whose monuments he was now employed. To talk of the exploits of the Covenanters was the delight, as to repair their monuments was the business of his life. He was profuse in the communication of all the minute information which he had collected concerning them, their wars and their wanderings. One would almost have supposed he must have been their contemporary, and have actually beheld the passages which he related, so much had he identified his feelings and opinions with theirs, and so much had his narratives the circumstantiality of an eye-witness.

“‘We,’ he said, in a tone of exultation, ‘*we* are the only true whigs. Carnal men have assumed that triumphant appellation, following him whose kingdom is this world. Which of them would sit six hours on a w hill-side to hear a godly sermon? I trow an hour I wad staw them. They are ne’er a hair better than the thats hame na to take upon themsells the persecuting nar of blude-thirsty tories. Self-seekers all of them, strive after wealth, power, and worldly ambition, and forgette alike of what has been dree’d and done by the mighty men who stood in the gap in the great day of wrath. Nae wonder they dread the accomplishment of what was spoken by the mouth of the worthy Mr. Peden (the precious servant of the Lord, none of whose words fell the ground,) that the French monzies sall rise as fast the glens of Ayr, and the Kenns of Galloway, as ever the Highlandmen did in 1677. And now they are grippin to the bow and to the spear, when they suld be mournin for a sinfu’ land and a broken covenant.’

“Soothing the old man by letting his peculiar opinion pass without contradiction, and anxious to prolong conversation with so singular a character, I prevailed upon him to accept that hospitality which Mr. Cleishbotham always willing to extend to those who need it. In our way to the schoolmaster’s house, we called at the Walla Inn, where I was pretty certain I should find my patron about that hour of the evening. After a courteous interchange of civilities, Old Mortality was with difficulty prevailed upon to join his host in a single glass of liquo

that, on condition that he should be permitted to name pledge, which he prefaced with a grace of about five utes, and then, with bonnet doffed and eyes uplifted, nk to the memory of those heroes of the Kirk, who uplifted her banner upon the mountains. As no uasion could prevail upon him to extend his conviviality a second cup, my patron accompanied him home, and omodated him in the prophet's chamber, as it is his ure to call the closet which holds a spare bed, and ch is frequently a place of retreat for the poor eller.

The next day I took leave of Old Mortality, who med affected by the unusual attention with which I cultivated his acquaintance and listened to his conver-on. After he had mounted, not without difficulty, the white pony, he took me by the hand and said, 'The using of our Master be with you, young man! My rs are like the ears of the latter harvest, and your days yet in the spring; and yet you may be gathered into garner of mortality before me, for the sickle of death s down the green as oft as the ripe, and there is a ur in your cheek, that, like the bud of the rose, serveth to hide the worm of corruption. Wherefore labour as who knoweth not when his master calleth. And if e my lot to return to this village after ye are gane hame our ain place, these auld withered hands will frame a e of memorial, that your name may not perish from ong the people.'

I thanked Old Mortality for his kind intentions in my

behalf, and I heaved a sigh, not I think of regret much as of resignation, to think of the chance that might soon require his good offices. But though, in human probability, he did not err in supposing that span of life may be abridged in youth, he had overestimated the period of his own pilgrimage on earth. I now some years since he has been missed in all his usual haunts, while moss, lichen, and deer-hair, are fast covering those stones, to cleanse which had been the business of his life. About the beginning of this century he closed his mortal toils, being found on the highway near Lockerby, in Dumfries-shire, exhausted, and just expiring. The old white pony, the companion of all his wanderings, was standing by the side of his dying master. There was found about his person a sum of money sufficient for decent interment, which serves to show that his death was in no ways hastened by violence or by want. The common people still regard his memory with great respect; and many are of opinion, that the stones which he repaired will not again require the assistance of the chisel. They even assert, that on the tombs where the manner of the martyr's murder is recorded, their names have remained indelibly legible since the death of the Martyr, while those of the persecutors, sculptured on the same monuments, have been entirely defaced."

APPENDIX.

MISCELLANIES,

SELECTED FROM VARIOUS PUBLICATIONS RESPECTING LAUREL
HILL, INTERMENT IN CITIES, ETC. ETC.

THE YOUNG.

When into dust, like dewy flowers departed,
From our dim paths the bright and lovely fade,
The fair in form, the pure, the gentle-hearted,
Whose looks within the breast a Sabbath made,
How like a whisper on the inconstant wind
The memory of their voices stirs the mind !

We hear the sigh, the song, the fitful laughter
That from their lips, in balm, were wont to flow,
When Hope's beguiling lips they hurried after,
And drank her siren music long ago,
While Joy's bright harp to sweetest lays was strung,
And poured rich numbers for the loved and young.

ALBANUS SMITH.

Haverford, 3d mo. 8th, 1839.

In ancient times, as is well known, it was the custom
to bury the dead beyond the walls of towns and cities

and among the Greeks and Romans they were frequent interred by the waysides.

I could here pause with pleasure, and invite the reader to indulge with me in contemplation of the advantage which must have attended such a practice. We might ruminate upon the beauty which the monuments, thus placed, must have borrowed from the surrounding imagery of nature—from the trees, the wild flowers, from a stream running perhaps within sight or hearing, from the beat of the road stretching its weary length hard by. [How descriptive of the Cemetery this is, let those testify who have frequently visited it.] Many tender similitudes must the objects have presented to the mind of the traveller leaning upon one of the tombs, or reposing in the coolness of the shade, whither he had halted from weariness, or in compliance with the invitation, "Pause, Traveller," so often found upon the monuments. And to its epitaph also must have been supplied strong appeals to visible appearance or immediate impressions, lively and affecting analogies of life as a journey, death as a sleep overcoming the tired wayfarer—of misfortune as a storm that falls sudden upon him—of beauty as a flower that passeth away, or of innocent pleasure as one that may be gathered—of virtue that standeth firm as a rock against the beating waves of hope undermined insensibly like the poplar by the side of the river that has fed it, or blasted in a moment like a pine tree by the stroke of lightning upon the mountain top—of admonitions and heart-stirring remembrances like a refreshing breeze that comes without warning,

taste of the waters of an unexpected fountain. . . .
When death is in our thoughts, nothing can make amends
the want of the soothing influences of nature, and for
absence of those types of renovation and decay which
fields and woods offer to the serious and contemplative
mind.—*Wordsworth's Essay on Epitaphs.*

CHRISTIAN BURIAL.

THERE is a very general predilection among men of
most every denomination of Christians among us, in
our of interments in graveyards connected with
arches; and the impression, almost universally, pre-
vails, that this arrangement has generally been coun-
silled and approved by the church as a body. To
one who read this article even a doubt on the subject
will be quite new; and yet, strange as it may appear, it
nevertheless *true*, that the sanctions of the church, *far*
more favouring such interments, have, for the most part
been diametrically opposed to them.

Before the era of Christianity, the unvarying custom
of the world, in every country where inhumation was
practised at all, was to place the cemeteries beyond the
bounds of the town and villages for whose use they were
intended. Among the Greeks, who buried their dead
more generally than any other ancient people, this rule
was inviolable. The Romans incorporated it among the

Laws of the Twelve Tables, and generally placed cemeteries along the public highways leading to the city. It was sedulously observed by the Jews also; and as we are told that the saints who came out of the tomb at the crucifixion of our Saviour, *went into the land* and appeared unto many.

A system so evidently founded upon a wise and liberal regard for the health and comfort of the living, failed of being approved and adopted in the discipline of the Christian Church, as soon as it became a distinguished body; and accordingly, we find, from the writings of the ancient fathers—from the decrees of synods and councils of almost every age—in papal bulls, and in encyclical letters of the metropolitan clergy—a long series of testimony that such was the fact. Pope Sixtus caused public cemeteries to be constructed, in the suburbs, instead of those previously existing, without the walls. There are now more than forty such preserved in ecclesiastical history. All cemeteries (says Chrysostom) were forbidden without the gates. They were not permitted because the presence or vicinity of the dead would only contaminate pure air, but incommode the living by the stench they would occasion. *Nullum in urbe sepulchrum struiter.*

Burial in cities was also prohibited by the emperor Constantine, by the code of Theodosius, and by the Justinian code; and as late as the sixth century, the emperor Justinian at Rome—then the metropolis of Christendom—had forbidden any cemetery in or near the city.

It is true, that an exception was made at a very early period, in favour of *martyrs*, who were permitted to be buried near the altars of the faith for which they had bled; and that this privilege was afterwards extended to embrace founders of churches, and other great benefactors; then the higher clergy; and all such as died in the odour of sanctity; and there can be no doubt, that, by the continual increase of these exceptions, the privilege came, at last, to be very much abused—yet, “it is equally certain that THE CHURCH, always animated by the same spirit, never ceased its efforts to restrain the evil, and as much as possible to re-establish the ancient customs.”*

From about the sixth century, when the abuses had become very prevalent, the declarations of synods and councils begin to make their frequent appearance. Some of these, indeed, were intended merely to define cases in which burials in and about churches might be allowed; but even these show the existence of a general *prohibition*, as the rule is demonstrated by the statement of its exceptions. Generally the councils and synods of earlier date, appear to have been more specific in laying down the *prohibition*, while those of a *later* period were chiefly anxious to define and regulate the *exceptions*; all of them, however, concur, equally, in the existence of a rule of discipline *adverse to such interments*, and in the consistent *maintenance* of this rule, generally, by the primitive church.

* Walker's Researches.

In more modern times, when the evil arising from violations of this wise and wholesome rule had accumulated to a frightful extent in some countries of Europe we still find the clergy—particularly in France—endeavouring with a truly Christian zeal, in their endeavours to restrain and correct them. In some dioceses ecclesiastical ordinances were passed; in others circulars were addressed by the bishops and archbishops, to engage public attention on the subject; and among these, that of the Archbishop of Toulouse, by the eloquence with which it recapitulated the origin and progress of these evils, and the extent to which they had been carried in that province, justify us in making the following extract somewhat at length. "Such," said he, adverting to the facts just quoted, "was the primitive discipline in relation to these evils, and what is most interesting in this statement is that legitimate *exceptions* have been used, as precedents for its infringement; so true it is that the slightest compromise of a law leads finally to its destruction and violation."

"Those who by an exemplary life had acquired a reputation for holiness, were allowed to partake of the privilege of martyrs; but this holiness was not so substantiated as the heroism of those who sealed their faith with their blood, and as the number of Christians increased, proofs became still more difficult and of indulgence was then used, appearances soon took the place of reality, and equivocal signs of piety of prerogatives only due to genuine zeal."

"The clergy, on account of their sacred functions, and the nobility, whom their high rank made more desirous to shun the dishonour and scandal of vice, claimed to be interred within the temple. Founders of churches became invested with the same right, and transient benefactors required the same reward for *their* donations. The descendants of *both* claimed as a patrimony, that which had only been granted to individual merit. When the privilege was thus general, a refusal was an exception that threw an odium on the unsuccessful applicant. Where the admission of any one was a favour, none could be excluded who had any pretext to offer. In the early ages, burial in churches had been expressly forbidden, *or even inhumations in cities; but, by the gradual increase of a fatal condescension*, the evil has arrived at a height that demands attention. Cemeteries, instead of being beyond our walls, are among our habitations, and spread a foetid odour even into the neighbouring houses. The very churches have become cemeteries. The burial of Christians in *an open place, set apart for the purpose*, is considered a disgrace! and neither the interruption of the holy offices occasioned by the repeated interments, nor the smell of the earth imbued with putrescence, and so often moved—*—*—can check the vanity of the great, or of the commonalty who follow their example."

"The Gallican Church," he adds, "has shown much zeal in endeavouring to recall the ancient discipline upon this point; interment in churches is prohibited by almost every council held in the kingdom; almost all the rituals

and synodal statutes forbid it; and latterly many bishops have done their best to correct this abuse." Then follows in a note a long list of bishops and archbishops of the French Church, who, during the 17th and 18th centuries, promulgated ordinances against burial in towns or in churches.

This labour of Christian philanthropy, on the part of the French clergy, happily at length produced its desired effect. The arm of the secular power was gradually united in the same effort, and in the year 1765, and subsequently, the Parliament of Paris lent its aid (we quote its own language) "to reinstate the ancient discipline of the Church." The French Government soon after adopted the enterprise as its own, and, in a preamble referring to "the recommendation of the archbishops, bishops, and other ecclesiastics, in council assembled,"—commenced the course of legislation which ended, finally, in the suppression of the parish cemeteries, and the *substitution of special localities, properly chosen on high ground apart from the dense population, and solemnly consecrated to this object.* Such was the origin of the noble institutions of Pere La Chaise, Vaugirard, and Montmartre; and the remains of six millions of human beings, who had previously occupied the parochial burying grounds, in the heart of the city, now repose in the recesses of the catacombs.

By a very moderate calculation, from correct data, it is found that *within the next three generations*—a period not longer than the occasional duration of a single life—

here will be at least *three and a half millions of human bodies* waiting interment in the city of New York: humanity is startled at the vastness of this number; and the Christian philanthropist is equally alarmed, in considering the *consequences* of such a deposit in the heart of our city, and the utter inadequacy of all *present* means and appointments for that purpose. He may dismiss his fears, however, if he will but regard, rightly, the custom of all ancient times—the discipline of the Church—the benevolent efforts of a long line of eminent bishops and others therein—or the recent and most instructive experience of the large cities and old countries of Europe; and he will then also be prepared to act, with zeal, in the duties which sound policy and true religion equally enjoin.
—*New York American.*

LAUREL HILL CEMETERY.

MR. EDITOR :—The following stanzas were suggested by a refreshing ride on a Saturday afternoon, during the recent sessions of the General Assembly, in company with a few friends, to this burying ground. It is situated on a hill, which presents one of the finest prospects around Philadelphia. The Schuylkill rolls solemnly at its base; and on these grounds, now devoted to the departed, an ancient mansion stands, that once was the abode of domestic enjoyment. The air of mingled pensiveness

and cheerfulness which the whole scenery wears, can be better understood by those who have felt its influence, than by those who read any description, however eloquent. I have sought in these lines, not to give a description of the spot, but to embody the vivid impressions which were derived from the visit :

Delightful spot! sweet resting-place,
Where weary ones may lay their head :
Where Beauty lifts her rosy face
Around the tomb, and o'er the dead !—
Proclaiming that the gentle thoughts
Of love and friendship here may thrill ;
That reverent memory here allots
Her flowers a place to blossom still.

Ask ye why o'er the solemn tomb,
Alone, the cypress should not wave ?
And why in Nature's fairest bloom
We thus array the silent grave ?
We answer, Faith and Love have pass'd
In radiant light through all the spot.
And blooming flowers around them cast,
Fit emblems of their children's lot.

Oh, if the living would but keep
Their warning words and precepts well,
How soon this place of final sleep
Would all of peace and glory tell !—

Would hang on all its noble groves
The gathered fruits of paradise ;
Till heaven, with all its joys and loves,
O'er all the scene should seem to rise.

Then o'er thy hallowed soil how sweet
To stray at will and muse alone,
Or walk with friends, and smiling meet
Around the lasting burial-stone ;
To stand upon thy noble height,
Amidst thine ancient forest trees,
Communing with the stream in sight,
And with thy life-restoring breeze.

There fancy how the spirit stands,
Upon the glowing points of life,
And gazes on those happy lands
Which lie beyond this world of strife ;
And then exult, in joyous hope
Of that bright morning which shall break
On every mountain height and slope,
When all the dead in Christ shall wake.

Then in a brighter land of rest
The holy men of earth shall roam,
And on a fairer hill be blest,
And find an everlasting home—

Where neither fading flower nor leaf
The bowers of life shall e'er deform—
Where joy shall never change to grief,
Nor zephyrs die before the storm.

O that thine aspect, soft, serene,
With all its whispered lessons may
Be in my heart and actions seen,
Where'er my pilgrim feet may stray.
Thy calm and gentle loveliness,
Thine admonitions true and deep—
These would my spirit ever bless,
And long in grateful memory keep.

So may each vision of the tomb
Be like the quickening touch of God,
To save me from the sinner's doom,
And lift me to his own abode!
And when the grave and wasting worm
Shall riot on this frame of mine,
Give me, O God, an heavenly form,
And in thine image let me shine!

New York Evangelist.

N. E. J.

From Dunglison's Medical Intelligencer.

RURAL CEMETERIES.

Whatever truth there may be in the opinion, that antitoxification does not produce malarious disease, or wide-spreading pestilence, there can be little doubt that air, charged with putrid miasmata, or with products of animal decomposition arising from bodies confined in small space, as in the case of private vaults when opened, may, especially, in impressible individuals, affect the nervous system as to produce high nervous fever, and that when such miasmata are absorbed by persons in a concentrated state, they may excite putrid fevers or dispose the frame to unhealthy exanthematous eruptions. Experiment seems to have shown, that when such substances are injected into the blood they are equally deleterious, and that when exhaled from the dead they have occasionally excited serious mischief in persons exposed to their action. According to Baron Percy—of the eminent army surgeons of France, during the reign of Napoleon—a Dr. Chambon was required by the Dean of the *Faculté de Médecine* of Paris to demonstrate the liver and its appendages before the *Faculté*, on applying for his license. The decomposition of the subject given him for demonstration, was, however, so far advanced, that Chambon drew the attention of the Dean but he was commanded to go on. One of the four assistants, Corion, struck by the emanations from the

body as soon as it was opened, fainted, was carried home and died in seventy hours; another, the celebrated Froy, was attacked with a burning exanthema; and others, Laguerenne and Dufresnoy, remained a long time feeble, and the latter never completely recovered.*

The possibility of such evils is highly favourable to view—now every where prevalent—that the cemeteries of large towns should be at some distance from the inhabited portions. Even were we to set aside hygienic considerations, there are others which come home forcibly to minds of all. In every age it has been the custom, in all mankind generally, to regard the depositories of the dead as objects of veneration. In ancient Rome, the place was held religious where a body or any portion of it had been buried; and the violation of the tomb was punished with fine, the loss of a hand, working in the mines, banishment, or death. Even in the savage Tonga Islands, cemeteries are accounted so sacred, that if the dead enemies should meet there, they must refrain from acts of hostility. Yet, occasionally, in a civilized and in countries unquestionably enlightened, in the ordinary acceptance of the term, the sanctuary of the grave is needlessly violated, and political anarchy, religious bigotry, infidelity, or what is esteemed the spirit of improvement, but which is too often the thirst after luxury have subverted sensibilities which are ordinarily held

* Londe, *Nouveaux Éléments d'Hygiène*, Paris, 1827; *Elements of Hygiene*, p. 110, Philadelphia, 1835.

cred. How often has it happened, in the progress of our own city to its present population, that places of worship have been disposed of, their cemeteries desecrated, and ashes, which, at the period when they were deposited there, it was presumed, would ever remain free from violation, been exhumed and scattered to the winds. These and other considerations have given rise to the beautiful cemeteries of Pere La Chaise, near Paris, of Mount Auburn, near Boston, and of Laurel Hill, near this city. The preceding remarks have, indeed been suggested by a recent visit to the last of these. Situated at a convenient distance from the city of Philadelphia, yet so far from it as to almost preclude the possibility of future molestation in the progressive improvement of the city or from other causes; on a sylvan eminence immediately skirting the Schuylkill, and commanding a beautiful view of the romantic river; embellished in a manner most creditable to the taste and liberality of spirit of the respectable individuals under whose management it has been projected and carried into successful execution,—it is indeed a hallowed place, where affection may delight to deposit the remains of those on whom it has doated,—

“A port of rest from troublous toyle,
The worlde’s sweet In, from paine and wearisome turmoyle.”

MEMORIALS OF THE DEAD.

ONE of the most simple, yet beautiful and affecting customs of antiquity which has descended to modern times, is the decorating with flowers the graves of those we respected and loved. Accustomed as moderns are to term the ages and usages that are past, barbarous and uncivilized, we cannot but think, that the little regard paid in our days to the memory of the departed, is a sad proof that advancement in literature and the sciences, is unfavourable to the cultivation and growth of some of the finest, sweetest, and holiest emotions of which the heart is susceptible. We have no desire to be ranked among the ultra sensitive : but certainly with us, this is no theme for unbecoming levity. There is a deep-toned voice in the care and respect which every age and nation of antiquity has shown to the memory of the dead,—there is a divinity that speaks in the lessons from the grave, which cannot be misunderstood, and which finds a response in every soul not utterly callous and insensible to its noble destinies.

In the unfading green of the cypress and ivy, the ancients found an emblem of the immortal vigour of the mind ; and in the annual renewal of the rose, and fresh blossoms of spring, a proof that man too after the winter of death and the grave be past, is destined to flourish in renovated beauty and splendour. Those important truths made known to us by revelation, they endeavoured to read in the widespread volume of nature,

and the result was such as may well make us blush at the arrogance of our pretensions.

Notwithstanding the disuse and neglect into which this remnant of the fine feeling of the ancients has fallen, among the greater part of the nations of Christendom, still there are places where it is preserved in its primitive hallowed purity. A traveller assures us, that after the desperate struggle between the French armies and the Tyrolese peasantry, when the former were defeated in their murderous attempts to penetrate the mountain fastnesses of the south of Austria, not one of the Tyrolese who fell was buried on the field, but after the strife of death was over, was borne by his friends to his own native village, in the churchyard of which, the little green mounds, planted with flowers, and freed from weeds by the pious care of survivors, still show the number of those that perished in that conflict for liberty. In the Crimea, in Nippon, in the southern shores of the Mediterranean, among the Moors, and in China, is still observed the beautiful custom of planting and strewing flowers over the dead; a custom so affecting, and so full of refined taste, that it ought never to be suffered to fall into oblivion by those who make the slightest pretences to civilization. In Wales, when a young woman dies, she is attended to the grave by her virgin companions, each one bearing flowers, which, after she is deposited in her last abode, are sprinkled over the coffin. Over the monument of Klopstock, the impassioned author of the "Messiah," flowers are yearly strewn, and a lime tree there ever

waves its spreading branches. In that populous city of the dead, the Pere La Chaise of the French capital, the cypress, the rose, and the willow are beautifully blended; and on All-souls Day, those who have friends buried there are in the custom of visiting the place, bearing garlands of wild flowers and evergreens intermingled, to place upon the graves. The epitaph of the founder of Grecian Tragedy, the celebrated Sophocles, written by Simonides, proves that such a custom of honouring the illustrious dead, then existed :

“ Wind, gentle evergreen, to form a shade,
Around the tomb where Sophocles is laid.
Sweet ivy, wind thy bows and intertwine
With blushing roses, and the clustering vine;
So shall thy lasting leaves, with beauty hung,
Prove a fit emblem of the lays he sung.”

There can scarcely be imagined a more delightful place, than that valley of unfading green, and everlasting flowers, where Sadi, the royal Persian poet, is entombed. Hafiz, of the same nation, and scarcely less renowned as a poet, planted with his own hands the cypress under which he directed his body to be entombed, and over which, for ages, his enthusiastic admirers and countrymen scattered roses, and hung chaplets of flowers.

There is no place that awakens more deep and sadly pleasing emotions, than to tread the ground where those we once loved, rest from their sorrows and their cares. Everything disagreeable and repulsive, in such a quiet

scene ought to be carefully avoided ; and everything should be introduced which can have a tendency to soften the passions, and soothe and tranquillize the feelings. Yet how often do we in the sleeping-place of the dead, in the churchyards of both city and country, find the graves trampled upon by brutes ; a cold stone perhaps, to tell who sleeps below ; but no flowers are seen to picture by their renewal, the cheering hope of a resurrection ; no evergreen to shadow forth the immortality of the dead.

To the contemplative mind, there is something pleasing in the idea of sleeping the dreamless sleep, surrounded by those whom we loved while living, and beneath turf made radiant by the unsullied blossoms of Spring. To us, there is another interesting view of this subject, and which is so quaintly and beautifully expressed by Osborne :—" He that lieth under the herse of hevenne, is convertible into swete herbes and flowers, that maye rest in bosoms that wolde shrink from the ugly hugs which may be found crawling in the magnificent tombs of Henry the VII." The same thought occurs in an " Address to the Mummy," by a later author :

" Oh, not like thee would I remain
But o'er the earth my ashes strew ;
And in some rising bud regain
The freshness that my childhood knew !"

For ourselves, much rather had we sleep where the moonbeams would convert into diamonds the dew-drops

gathering on the rosebuds, than to lie beneath the dome of St. Peter's; and rest where the soft south wind would wake the fragrance of blossoms which affectionate hands had planted, than to moulder in the undiscovered chambers of the eternal pyramids.—*Pennsylvanian*.

LINES,

WRITTEN AFTER A VISIT TO LAUREL HILL,
JUNE, 1838.

BY THE REV. G. W. BETHUNE, D. D.

'THE dead, the dead! the precious dead,
O, bear them from the noisy tread
And crowded haunts of busy men,
To the sunlight mount and vine-clad glen :
Where the mourner, bending o'er the stone,
May pour her tears, and breathe her moan,
In the luxury of grief alone ;
And no profane step intrude
Upon the silent solitude.

The dead, the dead ! the Christian dead,
On whose parting hour Christ's grace was shed,

Let them lie where once the Master slept,
And angels vigils o'er him kept :
Amid the garden's living bloom,
Where the mourner may lose all thoughts of gloom,
In the verdure rich, and soft perfume ;
And quell the murmuring thoughts that rise,
In the hope of a better Paradise.

The dead, the dead ! the lovely dead,
O, make with them my last low bed,
Not in the charnel's loathsome cave,
But 'neath the turf of the verdant grave ;
There let my "dust return to dust,"
To rest in hope among the just,
On my mother's breast in holy trust,
Till that "illustrious morning" break,
When "they who sleep in dust shall wake."

THOUGHTS IN LAUREL HILL CEMETERY.

BY THE LATE MRS. Z. BARTON STOUT.


ALMLY they rest—their hallowed place of sleeping
Bears, on its bosom, no impress of dread ;
Life's haunts still echo to the sound of weeping,
But peace her wing hath folded o'er the dead.

Hark through the branches o'er us darkly wreathing,
How sweet the winds, in whispered music, flow,
Like spirit voices, tremulously breathing
A ceaseless dirge for those who rest below !

Ah, dreamless sleepers ! here are gathered round ye
All sights and sounds of beauty and of peace ;
Earth's countless ills have lost the power to wound ye,
Pride's voice is mute, and passion's promptings cease.
The din of outward life hath entrance never
Within these precincts holy and serene ;
And here, the inward struggle, hushed for ever,
Leaves no memorial that it e'er hath been.

Here moulders many a form, once fondly shielded
By truest love from all impending ill ;
But to the grave our treasures have been yielded,
And death o'er human hopes hath triumph still.
Beauty, that with our fairest visions blended,
Manhood's strong heart, and youth's unfaltering trust,
Here the stern race of life alike have ended—
Earth hath returned to earth, and dust to dust.

And thou, fair child ! how fondly fancy lingers
On the pale beauty of that sculptured brow !
Calm, as if sleep had come, with gentle fingers,
To close the drooping eyelids, even now.
Blossom of earth ! thy life, so dearly cherished,
Nor father's prayer, nor mother's love, could save,



For He, our refuge, when all else hath perished,
In love still taketh, what in love He gave.

Oh, Field of God! upon thy verdant bosom
Are nature's holiest influences shed!
Even as the dew of heaven to bud and blossom,
So to the heart comes sorrow for the dead—
Soft, o'er the cold and lonely breast, it stealeth,
Fresh flowers upspringing, as the tear-drops fall,
And many a hidden fount its touch revealeth,
Of purer love and charity to all.

Through the green vista see the tranquil river
Bathed in the rosy sunset's richest glow!
The sparkling waves lift up their voices ever,
And murmur music in their onward flow!
Now o'er the slope the parting radiance gleameth,
Tinging its verdure with a hue more bright—
Now, broken through the quivering leaves, it streameth,
On flower and tomb, a shower of softened light.

Fast fades the day—how gloriously, in dying,
The sun his royal robes doth round him fold!
Clouds piled on clouds, their gorgeous tints supplying
A monarch's pall of purple and of gold!
Even as we gaze, those heaven-born hues are fading,
Brief as the day-dreams hope delights to weave—
And solemn twilight stealeth on, o'ershading,
With her dim veil, the calm and starry eve.

Here, as I linger, nature's voice awaketh
 Echoes, long silent in the care-worn breast ;
Its weary thrall awhile the soul forsaketh,
 And all life's troubled waves are lulled to rest—
Scenes of the past, unchecked, are stealing o'er me ;
 And, through the mist of long-departed years,
Forms, that to earth are lost, uprising before me,
 To claim, once more, the tribute of my tears.

My thoughts spring upward to the pure in spirit,
 Who, faithful here, the path of duty trod—
Earth's nameless saints and martyrs, who inherit,
 For deeds unprized of men, the peace of God !
O'er their green graves, unmark'd, perchance, and lowly,
 No costly urn is reared by love or pride—
But God forgets not those high hearts and holy,
 Who meekly suffered, and who nobly died.

O'er sculptured monument and stately column,
 Now dimly seen, the deepening shadows wave—
And, one by one, the stars, serene and solemn,
 Look forth, unwearied watchers of the grave !
Night after night, from yon eternal heaven,
 Whose blest abodes nor pain nor death may know,
The light of those unslumbering orbs is given
 To the hushed scenes so beautiful below !

Here may the heart, half desolate and broken,
 Far from the city's pomp its vigil keep,

And wreath with fairest flowers affection's token,
The pale, cold marble, where its loved ones sleep :
Love's tribute fadeeth—even the south wind, sighing
Amidst the roses, robs them of their bloom—
But love itself, within the soul undying,
Riseth to purer life beyond the tomb !

Perchance the footsteps of the wanderer never
These fairy haunts again in life may tread—
Yet, as a gem in memory's casket, ever
Thou art shrined, oh, loveliest city of the dead !
And when the silver cord of life, fast breaking,
From all its cares shall set the weary free—
Even as a child its mother's bosom seeking,
Would she return—to rest in peace with thee !

Richmond Hill, Ontario County, N. Y.

From the Public Ledger.

HONOUR be to them who have improved the public taste
of our city, by opening gardens like that at Laurel Hill,
where dust to its narrow house may peacefully retire, and
the winds of heaven may pour through the branching
trees solemn music for its requiem.

Oh ! lay me not within the grave
That bricks and stones enclose ;
O'er which no shadowy branches wave,
To guard my last repose.

Oh ! lay me 'neath some ancient tree,
That spreads its shade afar ;
Where my lone grave may smiled on be
By many a silent star.
Where flow'rets deck the emerald sod,
And with their fragrant breath,
Whisper sweet tales of peace and God,
And life, and love, and death.

ANTHRAX.

Communicated by A. J. Downing, Esq., author of Downing's
Landscape Gardening.

LAUREL HILL, about three miles from the city, is the pride of the Philadelphians. Instead of having been formed upon a picturesque natural surface, covered with natural forest trees, this cemetery was formerly an elegant country residence, bordering on the Schuylkill River, and displaying a gardenesque beauty in the trees, shrubs, &c. Since the grounds have been applied to the purpose of burial, a pretty entrance-gate and cottage for the superintendent, and also a neat Gothic chapel, have been built. There are innumerable monuments tastefully disposed in various parts of the place, and many of the small enclosures surrounding these are filled with the most beautiful flowering shrubs and plants. The variety of roses in particular is very great ; and these as many rare exotics, are trained and kept with the greatest care.

Beside the three principal cemeteries of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, there are at least a dozen others in progress in the neighbourhood of other cities. It is remarkable that these cemeteries are the first really elegant public gardens or promenades formed in this country. In point of design, keeping, and in so far as respects the variety of rare flowering shrubs and trees introduced, they are much superior to the majority of country residences here, and may therefore be considered as likely to affect in a very considerable degree, the general taste for laying out and embellishing grounds. Hundreds of the citizens who ramble through them, form perhaps, their first acquaintance with many species of plants there, and apply the taste thus acquired to the improvement of their own gardens.—*Loudon's Gardener's Magazine, London.*

Extracted from "A l'abri, or the Tent Pitched," by
N. P. Willis.

LAUREL HILL CEMETERY.

I DETERMINED to come home by Wyoming, after you left us, and took the boat to Philadelphia accordingly. We passed two or three days in that clean and pleasant city, and among other things made an excursion to Laurel Hill, certainly the most beautiful cemetery in the world, after the Necropolis of Scutari. It seems as if it were intended to associate the visits of the departed more with

our pleasures than our duties.] The Cemetery occupies a lofty promontory above the Schuylkill, possessing the inequality of surface so favourable to the object, and shaded with pines and other ornamental trees, of great age and beauty. The views down upon the river, and through the sombre glades and alleys of the burial-ground, are unsurpassed for sweetness and repose. The elegance which marks everything Philadelphian, is shown already in the monuments erected. An imposing gateway leads you in from the high-road, and a freestone group, large as life, representing Old Mortality at work on an inscription, and Scott leaning upon a tombstone to watch his toil, faces the entrance. I noticed the area of one tomb enclosed by a chain of hearts, cast beautifully in iron. The whole was laid out in gravel walks, and there was no grave without its flowers. I confess the spirit of this sweet spot affected me deeply, and I look upon this and Mount Auburn, at Cambridge, as delightful indications of a purer growth in our national character than politics and money-making. It is real-life poetry, which reflects as much glory upon the age as the birth of a Homer.

Extract from a sermon by the Rev. Mr. Archer, at the
Dedication of Abney Park Cemetery.

THE occasion which has called us together, and the spot where we have met, are deeply affecting and solemn. We are assembled to devote this ground as the resting-

place of the dead—for the undisturbed, protracted sleep of their remains ; and we are assembled where, if tradition be correct, there are associations to bind us to the men of past centuries—and where some now present may form links to unite this day and place with remote ages. We commune with the dead ; their abode is our subject, and whose sensibilities does it not move ?

I know it may be said, Why think of the temple—why lavish ornament on it when the inhabitant has fled ? when breath—feeling—thought—MAN has gone ? The question is cold—freezingly, unnaturally cold—as an appeal to experience, to the heart, demonstrates. Why do we impatiently visit the scenes of infancy—where, nursed in the affection, we have listened to the counsels, of age ? Why, but because the past is hallowed—and nature, whose impulses are stronger than the dictates of philosophy, irresistibly guides us there ? Does any one then say, how valueless the breathless frame ! Our appeal is to experience—not calculation ; to man, not the sophist. How do we cling to the body when the last spark of life has fled !—stealing into the chamber where it now rests—unconscious of our presence—its features so calm and placid in the dim religious twilight, sympathetic with the occasion and the emotions of the mourner—where the full glare of noonday would offend the soul as incongruous with the sacredness of the scene ! How do we gaze upon the countenance where the traces of a wife's beauty still linger, or the expiring faint smile of parental love is fixed by death ! and not till the decay and corruption of that body make

its presence dangerous, and even intolerable, can we tear ourselves from its side—throwing over it, as we retire, one deep gaze of the soul—and then, having drunk in the vision of the loved object, permit it to be buried out of our sight!

It is not I, then, that plead for the dead. *Nature*, far more heart-stirring, impressive, and universal, in her eloquence, pleads for the sacredness of man's remains—for the sanctity of the tomb. You will find, that the state of the departed has been a matter of consideration with almost all nations that reached any degree of refinement.

: From the London Quarterly Review, for March, 1844.

CHRISTIAN BURIAL.

THOSE who are fond of tracing every abuse in Christian practice to a pagan origin, will find little to help out their theory in respect of the practice of interment within the church. The evil is entirely of modern growth, and could only have occurred under a faith which, while it recognised the sanctity of places set apart for holy worship, rejected all notion of pollution from the dead. Burial in heathen temples was utterly unknown, and scarcely ever allowed within the precincts of the city. The well-known heading of "SISTE VIATOR" on ancient tombs—justly ridiculed in modern inscriptions by Dr. Johnson, and by Sir Thomas Brown before him—significantly remarks the way-

side locality of the Roman burial-grounds. Many Greek and Latin words relating to burial, literally signifying "carrying out," point to the same custom. And the son of the Widow of Nain, who was met by our Lord "nigh to the gate of the city," when he was being "carried out," may serve to confirm the fact of the Jewish burial-grounds being without the walls.

The earliest Christians conformed to the same practice ; and it is a very credible tradition that the proto-martyr St. Stephen was buried where he was stoned, "out of the city." Persecution forced the believers to a secret celebration of their common worship ; and where would those who held a "Communion of Saints," living and departed, so likely betake themselves for prayer and praise to the great Head of their Church, as to the tombs of those who had died in defence of the truths that He taught ? Hence the extramural catacombs and crypts—the sepulchres of the martyrs—became the first Christian churches, a practice to be afterwards abused by making their churches their sepulchres. For when persecutions relaxed, and Christian temples began to rise in the light of day in the midst of the cities, the tomb-altars and relics of the martyrs, if not enclosed by a sanctuary on the spot, were removed from their original position and enshrined in the new buildings—the fruitful source of many subsequent defections from the primitive faith—and the origin of the coveted privilege of not being divided in death from those remains which the pious when alive had held in so much honour, that haply, like the man cast into

the sepulchre of Elisha, they might partake of a greater portion of life by touching a good man's bones. However such might have been the popular current of feeling among the more enthusiastic and unlearned, the church authoritatively ever set her face against the innovation of burial within the churches or even within the city. Indeed those who died in the greatest odour of sanctity were not at first allowed approximation to the outside of the church. The first encroachment on the building itself was made in favour of Constantine, who was yet not deemed worthy to approach nearer than the outer court or porch of the Church of the Apostles, which he is supposed to have founded : his son Constantius deeming it, as St. Chrysostom declares, sufficient honour if he might lay his father's bones even in the Porch of the Fishermen. The first step, however, was now taken ; and thenceforward to this hour there has been a continual struggle between the claims of rank, and power, and wealth, and superstition, and self-interest, and covetousness, mingled with feelings of saintly and domestic piety.

Between all these potent motives, and the sincere honour of God's house, need we say which has prevailed ? Yet there is an unbroken chain of authority against the usage. We question if there is any one other custom that has been so steadily condemned, and so continually persisted in, as that of burial within cities and churches. The two practices scarcely require a separate consideration, for though in some points of view the arguments against church-yard burial may be argued *à fortiori* against church burial ; yet

the actual state of our churchyards has now rendered interment in them the greater evil of the two.

* * * * *

When Allan Cunningham was offered by Chantrey a place in his new elaborate mausoleum, Allan answered like a man and a poet, "No, no, I'll not be built over when I am dead; I'll lie where the wind shall blow and the daisy grow upon my grave." His wish was granted: he was laid in the lap of his mother earth, under a simple sod; and, according to a brother poet's prayer,—

"The evening sun
Shines sweetly on his grave."

* * * * *

We can have no difficulty, and we think the nation will go along with us, in coming to the same main conclusion with Mr. Chadwick, in his report to Parliament: "That on the several special grounds, moral, religious, and physical, and in conformity to the best usages and authorities of primitive Christianity, and the general practice of the most civilized modern nations, the practice of interments in towns in burial-places amidst the habitations of the living, and the practice of interment in churches, ought for the future, and without any exception of places, or acceptance of persons, to be entirely prohibited."—*Sup. Rep.* § 249.

THE END.



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